



DOMESDAY BOOK

ILLUSTRATED.





BOOKS BY ROSE



ILLUSTRATED



1809

DOMESDAY BOOK

ILLUSTRATED:

CONTAINING

An ACCOUNT of that ANTIENT RECORD;

AS ALSO,

Of the TENANTS in Capite or Serjanty therein
mentioned:

2
AND

A TRANSLATION of the difficult PASSAGES,
with occasional NOTES;

An Explanation of the Terms, Abbreviations,
and Names of Foreign Abbies:

And an Alphabetical TABLE of the Tenants
in Capite or Serjanty in the several Counties
contained in that Survey.

By ROBERT KELHAM, of Lincoln's-Inn,
AUTHOR OF THE NORMAN DICTIONARY.

Peritiores Vetuslas facit.

Cic. pro Domo sua.

Usinam! ut profum.

L O N D O N,

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS,

For EDWARD BROOKE, Bell-Yard, Temple-Bar.

M.DCC.LXXXVIII.

DOMESDAY BOOK

ILLUSTRATED

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An Account of the Antient Records

AS ALSO

Of the Tenants in Capite or Serjeanty, &c.

INCLOSURES

AND

A Translation of the original Passages

with occasional Notes

An Explanation of the Abbreviations

and Names of the Places

And an alphabetical Index of the Tenants

in Capite or Serjeanty in the Great Domesday

contained in this Survey

—————

BY ROBERT KELLY, Esq.

Author of the History of the County of Devon

—————

Printed by J. B. Nichols, Esq.

at the Office of the Survey of the Duchy of Cornwall

in the City of London

—————

LONDON

Printed by J. B. Nichols, Esq.

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DOMESDAY BOOK being published, and of course more generally consulted than before; it has been the wish of several persons, distinguished for their literary knowledge, that something should be done towards making the Reading of that Survey more easy and useful. This attempt therefore for those purposes is submitted to the publick: but to do justice to that antient Record, much remains to be developed by the able Antiquary.

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N.B. The words within parentheses are, in reading, to come before those which precede or follow; as, "abierit (si) domum," *si abierit domum*.

"Alodiaros (has forisfacturas ht. Rex sup' "om̃s) totius Comitatus de Chent." *has forisfacturas habet Rex super omnes Alodiaros totius Comitatus de Chent*,



DOMESDAY BOOK¹.

KING Alfred, about the year 900, composed a book of this nature, which was extant at Winchester at the coming-in of the Conqueror, but is since lost; but the incomparable record of *Domesday*, now remaining at the Chapter-house at Westminster, and lately printed, was begun by order of William the Conqueror, with the advice of his parliament, in the year of our Lord² 1080, and compleated in the year³ 1086; Commissioners⁴ were sent into every county, and juries⁵ summoned and impannelled in each hundred out of all orders of freemen, from barons down to the lowest farmers, to give in upon oath to the commissioners, by verdict or presentment, due information, for the faithful and impartial⁶ execution of it.

These inquisitions being taken, they were sent up to Winchester⁷, and the substance of them was

¹ See note (A).² See note (B).³ See note (C).⁴ See note (D).⁵ See note (E).⁶ See note (F).⁷ See note (G).

afterwards ¹ methodized, and formed into the record we now call *Domesday*; and deposited at the king's exchequer.

It is comprised in two volumes, one a large folio, the other a quarto; the first begins with Kent, and ends with Lincolnshire; is written on 382 double pages of vellum, in one and the same hand ², in a small but plain character, each page having a double column, and containing 31 counties. After Lincolnshire (folio 373), the claims arising in the Three Ridings in Yorkshire are taken notice of and settled; then follow the claims in Lincolnshire, and the determinations of the jury upon them; (folio 375.) Lastly, from p. 379, to the end, there seems to be a re-capitulation of every wapentake or hundred in the Three Ridings of Yorkshire; of the towns in each hundred, what number of carucates and oxgangs are in every town, and the owners thereof placed in a very small character over them.

The other volume is in quarto, on 450 double pages of vellum, but in a single column, and in a large fair character, and contains the counties of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk. The counties of Northumberland ³, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, are not described, neither is Lancashire, under its proper title; but Furness ⁴, and

¹ See note (H).

² Except p. 332. b. and part of 333, which contains the fee of *Robert de Bruis*, and is in a different character.

³ See note (I).

⁴ West's Antiquities of Furness,

p. 12, 13.

the northern part of the county, as well as the south of Westmoreland, with part of Cumberland, is included within the West Riding of Yorkshire; and that part of Lancashire, which lies between the rivers Ribble and Mersey, and which at the time of the Survey comprehended six hundreds, and 188 manors, is described in Cheshire; (folio 269. 2. a.) and part of Rutlandshire is described in that of Northampton, p. 293. b. and Lincoln, 367. a.

The order generally observed in writing the survey, is to set down in the first place at the head of every county (except Chester ¹ and Rutland ²). The king's name, *Rex Willielmus*, and then a list of the bishops, religious houses, churches, and great men ³, according to their rank ⁴, that held of the king in capite, in that county; likewise of his thains, ministers, and servants; with a numerical figure in red ink before them, for the better finding them in the book. In some counties, the cities and capital boroughs are taken notice of, before the list of the great tenants is entered, with the particular laws ⁵ or customs which prevailed in each of them; and in others, they are inserted promiscuously.

¹ See note (K).

² See note (L).

³ In eo scribuntur, omnes nobiles secundum ordinis sui dignitatem.

Appendix Reg. Hon. Rich. p. 5.

⁴ See note (M).

⁵ See note (N).

After the list of the tenants, the manors and possessions themselves which belong to the king, and also to each owner throughout the whole county, whether they lie in the same or different hundreds, are collected together and minutely noted, with their under-tenants.

The king's demesnes, under the title *Terrâ regis*, always stand first, as Rex Willelmus, Rex W. Will. Rex Anglorum, or Rex tenet or habet A, &c. Then the lands which belong to some bishop, religious house, or great tenant, as Terra Archiepi, &c.

In the last volume, under Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, the *liberi homines* are ranked separate; and there is also a title for *Invasiones super regem*.

The description is generally thus:—How many hides¹, or carucates, the land is gelded or taxed at? whose it was in the time of king Edward? who the present owner, and the sub-tenants? what and how much arable land, meadow, pasture, and wood, there is? how much in demesne, how much in tenancy, and what number of ploughs it will keep? what mills and fishings, how many freemen, sockmen, co-liberti, cotarii, bordarii, radmanni, radchenistres, villans, maid-servants, and bondmen there are? in some counties, what young cattle, sheep, working horses, &c. are upon the land? and how many hogs the woods will support? sometimes what churches² there are, and how many priests

¹ See note (O).

² See note (P).

or parsons? what customary rents, prestations, and services, are to be paid and rendered out of the lands? what has been added to the manor, what what with-held from it, and by whom? what land is waste, what the whole was let for in the time of king Edward? and what the net rent, whether it was too dear rented, or whether it might be improved? But all entries in it are not alike, they being more or less exact and particular in some counties than others, according to the care, diligence, and industry of the commissioners, and scribes.

The making this survey was a great design in the Conqueror; and it is plain he considered the finishing of it as an event of great importance; a charter, granted by him soon after, having this remarkable date. "*Post descriptionem totius Angliæ.*"

Mad. Form. Angl. p. 238.

Various are the views the Conqueror is said to have had in directing it. The Saxon chronicle tells us that, "Rex magnum concilium et graves sermones habuit cum suis proceribus de hac terra, quomodo incoleretur, et a quibus hominibus, quidque rex ipse haberet terrarum et pecudum in eo comitatu; et quantum census² annui deberet percipere ex eo comitatu."

Chron. Saxon. anno 1082.

¹ See note (Q).

² The improvement and increase of arable lands, subsequent to the year 1013, might be very good reasons with William the Conqueror for making his survey.

Some attribute it to his avarice, to increase his revenue; others to his justice, that when danegeld was to be raised, that tax might be laid with more equality.

“ Cum Rex Willielmus illud (Danegelt) aliquando majoris, aliquando minoris emolumenti esse in comperto habuisset, optimum esse duxit, ut inquisitio per totum regnum haberetur, qua dignosceret quantum singula oppida villæ et hamlettæ numerare tenerentur.”

Append. Hon. Rich. p. 3.

There are historians also who ascribe it to motives of equity, as that by this means every man should be satisfied with his own, and not incroach on his neighbour; others, that he did it, that he might come at the strength of the nation: “ Quot milites essent in uno quoque comitatu, ut sciret quo numero virorum posset, si tanta necessitas emergeret, confidere.”

Mat. West. 229.

But Sir Martin Wright is of opinion, that this survey was taken upon, or soon after, our ancestors consent to tenures; in order to discover the quantity of every man's fee, and to fix his homage.

A tax of 6s. was raised upon every ploughland to defray the expences the king had been at in compiling it, which was three times more than danegeld appears to have been assessed at before.

When

When the survey was first made, it was called *Liber de Wintonia*¹, *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, and *Liber judiciarius*, and *Judicatorius*; but the name it has principally obtained is that of *DOMESDAY*, and *Liber Censualis five Lustrum*.

No injustice was complained of in the digestion of so difficult a work, and of so various a nature; the use of it too was very great, as the king by this means came to an easy and exact knowledge of his landed revenue; and the subject's right, when any dispute arose between them, thereby received a new evidence; and at this day, what manor² is ancient demesne, and what not, is determinable³ by Domesday alone.

A fee of 6s. 8d. is paid for consulting the survey, and 4d. a line for a transcript.

An attempt was made some years ago to promote the printing of Domesday; but although it did not then succeed, it has lately been effected under the liberal auspices of his present Majesty; and printed by Mr. John Nichols, in a fine type, cut for the purpose by Mr. Joseph Jackson, at the nation's expence, for the use of the members of both houses of parliament, and the public libraries of the kingdom.

¹ Domesday, p. 332. b.

² Burrow's Reports, 2d vol. p. 1048.

³ See note (R).

A memorial of the completing this great survey is entered at the end of the second volume in the following words ; all in capitals.

ANNO MlLLESIMO OCTOGESIMO SEX-
TO. AB INCARNATIONE DÑI. VIGESIMO
V REGNI WILLI FACTA EST ISTA DE-
SCRIPTIO. NON SOLUM P HOS TRES CO-
MITATUS. SED & IĀ P ALIOS

Qui plura de his scire velit,

Librum ipsum consulat.

Agard.

NOTES.

N O T E S.

(A.)

THE name is undoubtedly of Saxon ¹ original, and signifies the book of judicial verdict.

Sir Henry Spelman has given a sample of the orthography of it, with his reading, as follows:

Norf. Rex.

— H. de Galgov. In Fachenham ten' Herold', t, r, e, ii, car', ter'. semp'. v. vill'. 7. x x. bor'. 7. iiii. serv'. semp. in. d'nio'. ii. car. 7. homu'. iiii car. Silva ad xii por. v. acr. pti'. iii. mol'. dim. Salina. Semp. iii. r. 7. xx. por'. 7. cc. ov'. huc man' ptinet i. berita. Alatorp. de i. car. ter'. &c. Fagenham. haß. vii. quar'. in long. 7. dim. in lat. 7. x ii. ð in gelt. Which is to be read thus:

“ In Comitatu Norfolcia Rex tenet terras sub-
 “ scriptas, viz. In hundredo de Galgow. In Fac-
 “ enham tenuit Heroldus quidam tempore regis
 “ Edvardi Confessoris duas carucatas terræ, Sem-
 “ per erant ibi quinque villani. & xx. bordarii &
 “ quatuor servi. Semper in Dominico ii. carucatae
 “ & inter homines (scil. Vassallos & colonos)
 “ quatuor carucatae. Silva ad duodecem porcos

¹ Fortesc. of Monarchy, p. 29.

“ fagi-

“ faginandos. Quinque acrae prati. iii. molendina.
 “ Dimidia falina. Semper iii runcini, & xx porci
 “ & cc. oves. Huic manerio pertinet una beruita,
 “ Alatorp, de una carucata Terræ, &c. Fagenham
 “ habet vii. Quarteria milliarii in longitudine &
 “ dimidium in latitudine, & reddit regi xii. de-
 “ narios in Gelt. i. e. in Geldo seu Tributo.”

Domesday, vol. II. p. 111.

Nicolson, Hist. Lib. part 3. p. 98.

Spelm. Gloss. voce Domesdei.

(B.)

Matthew of Westminster says, it was begun the 16th; William Chron Bermond, the 17th; the Saxon Chronicle and Henry Huntington, the 18th; Roger Hoveden, the 19th; Upod. Neustriæ, the 20th; but, according to the Red Book in the Exchequer, it was begun in 1080, 13th of William,

(C.)

This is evident from an entry at the end of the second volume of the work itself, except that the fee of Robert de Bruis, p. 332. b. was added after Domesday was made up, and is written in a different hand.

Lord Lyttelton, indeed, in his History of Henry II. vol. 2d. p. 289, says, “ It was made by order
 “ of William the 1st, with the advice of his par-
 “ liament, in the year 1086; but it seems not to
 “ have been finished till the following year;” but whether his lordship grounded his supposition on the fee of Robert de Bruis being entered subsequent

quent to the making up of Domesday, or on what other authority, does not appear.

(D.)

That these commissioners were discreet and great persons, but generally Normans, appears from a leger book of Worcester, wherein it is said, proof was given "that the church of St. Mary of Worcester had a hundred called Oswaldeflau, before Remigius bishop of Lincoln, Earl Walter Giffard, Henry de Ferrers, and Adam, brother of Eudo, the king's Sewer; who were appointed to inquire and describe the possessions and customs, as well of the king, as of his chief people in the province of Worcestershire, and in many others, at the time when the king caused all England to be surveyed and described," &c.

Coll. Sup. Peerage, vol. II. p. 470.

(E.)

Mr. Selden gives us the names of the jury in several of the hundreds in Cambridgeshire, which he found in a MS. belonging to the church of Ely, coeval, as he thinks, with Domesday itself.

"Isti homines juraverunt in Stapleton hundredo:
"Nicholaus de Cheneta, Willielmus de Chipenham,
"homo Gaufridi, Hugo de Hefelinge, Warin de
"Saham, Rodbertus Anglicus de Fordham, Ord-
"mar de Billengesham, Alanus de Burewelle,
"Aluriz de Sneilewelle. Isti homines juraverunt
"in Cavelai hundredo, scilicet Ricardus præfectus
"hujus hundredi (cum aliis)."

Pref. Seld. de Eadm. Ed. 15.

Not-

Notwithstanding the precaution taken by the Conqueror to have this survey faithfully and impartially executed, *Wulfus* confesses, that from pious motives, the possessions of his abbey were not rated, either at their true value or full extent; “non ad verum pretium, nec ad verum spatium, nostrum monasterium librabant.”

Ing. p. 80, 81.

(Winchester). They are supposed to have existed there some time, and one of these original inquisitions or returns is still preserved in the library of the dean and chapter of Exeter.

Morant's Essex, vol. I. p. xxvii.

There is also a MS. copy (of about the time of Henry II.) of the inquisition of the jury, containing their survey for most of the hundreds in Cambridgeshire. Mr. Webb has given an account of so much of it as relates to the manor of Wimple, and from thence it appears the jury set down what all the arable lands in the parish was gelded at, who the owners were, and how many villani, bordarii, cotarii, and servi, were then upon the lands; and that these inquisitions were afterwards sent up to Winchester, and the lands belonging to each great tenant were separated and placed in Domesday, under their respective heads, in that county; e. g. The inquisition set forth, that Wimple was taxed after the rate of 4 hides; that of those 4 hides, 2 hides and a half and half a virgate belonged to Earl Alan; and that

that of the same 4 hides, Humphry Dansleville held of Eudo Dapifer 1 hide and 1 virgate and a half: but, when we look into Domesday, we shall find, in p. 194 b. that the part which Earl Alan held in Wimple is placed under his lands; and that the remainder of the lands in Wimple is under the title of Eudo Dapifer, p. 197. b.; and that the Inquisition and Domesday agree, except that the sheep, hogs, working horses, and asses, found by the first, are omitted in the survey.

For a more clear illustration, the reader is here presented with extracts both from the Inquisition, and Domesday.

INQUISITIO.

“ In hundredo de Werleia.—Winepola pro quo-
 “ tuor hidis se defendit tempore regis Edwardi et
 “ modo. Et de his quatuor hidis tenet comes
 “ Alanus duas hidas et dimidiam, et dimidiam vir-
 “ gam. Tribus ē est ibi terra. Una ē et due
 “ hide in dominio, et dimidia ē potest fieri; una
 “ ē et dimidia villanis. Duo villani, unus bor-
 “ darius de quindecim acris, sex cotarii pratum
 “ dimid’. Car’ duo servi, centum oves. Inter
 “ totum valet septem libras, et quum recepit sex
 “ libras, tempore regis Edwardi, octo libras. Hanc
 “ terram tenuit Ediva pulchra. Et de his quatuor
 “ hidis tenet Humfridus Danslevilla de Eudone
 “ Dapifer unam hidam et unam virgam et di-
 “ midiam, duabus carucis ibi est terra. Ambae
 “ carucae in dominio. Unus villanus, unus servus,
 “ pratum unius Car’, silva ad sepes reficiendas,
 “ centum oves, sex porci, duo runcini, quatuor
 “ asini;

“*asini* ; inter totum valet centum solidos, et quum
 “*recepit centum solidos, tempore regis Edwardi*
 “*centum et decem solidos. Hanc terram tenuit*
 “*Comes Gurd.*” Cotton MS. Tiberius. A. vi. 4.
 p. 109. b. col. 2.

Domesday. Grent', p. 194. b.

N° XIII. Terra Alani Comitis.

“*In Wederlai. H D. In Winepole ten' ipse*
 “*com. ii. hid' 7 11 virg' 7 dim'. Trā. ē 111. car'.*
 “*In d'nio 11. hid'. 7 ibi. 1 car'. 7 adhuc dim'*
 “*potest fieri. Ibi. 11 villi cū. 1. bord hñt. 1. car'*
 “*7 dim. ibi. vi. cot' 7 11. servi. Ptū dim' car'.*
 “*Int' tot. val vii. lib. Qdo recep' : vi. lib. T.R.E.*
 “*viii. lib. Hanc trā tenuit Eddeva pulchra.*

Domesday, p. 197. b.

N° XXIII. Terra Eudon' Filii Huberti.

“*In Winepol ten' Hunfrid' de Eudone. IN*
 “*WEDERLAI H D. 1 hid. 7 1 virg. 7 dim. Trā.*
 “*ē 11 car' 7 ibi SUN' in d'nio. 7 un' villā 7 1 serv'*
 “*P'tū. 1. car. Silva ad sepēs. Valet 7 valuit sep. c.*
 “*sol. Hanc trā tenuit Guerd comes.*

(H.)

(Methodized.) When the commissioners made the survey, they took an account as they went on in their progress, of the king's demesnes, and of the lands of every great tenant, in whatsoever vill they were at ; but when they had finished their survey, all the lands belonging to the crown, to the religious houses, and to each of the great landholders in different vills in the same county, were classed

classed and collected together (*a*) from the inquests, and put under the title of its proper owner in the form we now view it.

(I.)

It is probable, the king's commissioners might find it impossible to take any exact survey of those counties, as they had suffered so much by the ravages of war; or they might be at that time in the hands of the Scots, or else in such condition as no commissioners dare adventure into them, to take the returns of juries, and make the survey.

Brad. Int. Append. 17.

As to Durham, all the country between the Teis and Tine had been conferred by Alfred on the bishop of this see; and at the coming in of the Conqueror he was reputed a Count Palatine.

(K.)

Chester was a County Palatine, and Earl Hugh held the whole of it of the king, except what belonged to the bishop of Litchfield, called Chester, from his residing there.

(L.)

The landholders in this county being few, the king's land, and that of the rest of the owners, is not distinguished by titles, and numbers, although they are separately set down.

(*a*) Compaginatum ex Rotulis baronum sive justiciariorum.

Reg. Hon. Richmond.

The

The whole number of tenants in capite, (besides bishops, abbots, priors, and church-men, and the king's thains, eleemosynaries, ministers, and servants), who held all the lands in England of the Conqueror, was about 420^a; and all others that had any estates, held of the great tenants by mesne tenure; and each of these had a few sockmen, and an infinite number of men, of slavish condition, called servi, villani, bordarii, and cottarii, under them.

The cities and boroughs, whose customs are taken notice of, are principally the following^a; and this is a very valuable part of Domesday, though hitherto entirely unnoticed; and fully confirms to us, that William the Conqueror made but little alteration in the antient laws and customs

^a See Alphabetical Catalogue.

^a Dover, p. 1. Canterbury, 2. Lewes, 26^a. Guildford, 30. 1^a. Southwark, 32. 1^a. Wallingford, 56. 1^a. Dorchester, Bridport, Warham, Shaftesbury 75. 1^a. Taunton, 87. 2^a. Exeter, 100. 1^a. Biddeford, 100. 1^a. Totness, 108. 2^a. Hertford, 132. 1^a. Buckingham, 143. 1^a. Oxford, 154. 1^a. Gloucester, 162. 1^a. Worcester, 176. 1^a. Hereford, 179. Cambridge, 189. Northampton, 219. Leicester, 230. Warwick, 238. Shrewsbury, 252. Chester, 262^b. Middleburgh, 268. The six hundreds which were situate between the rivers Ribble and Mersey in Lancashire, 269. 2^a. Nottingham, 280. 1^a. Derby, 280. 1^b. York, 298. Lincoln, 336. Stamford, 336. 2^b. Torksey, 337. 1^a. Colchester, 2d vol. p. 107. Norwich, 116. Thetford, 118. ^b. Yarmouth, 119. Ipswich, 290. Dunwich, 311.

Those of London, Winchester, Abingdon, and some others, are not to be found in Domesday.

which prevailed in the cities and boroughs in the time of Edward the Confessor.

(N.)

It is certain, that all lands, both of the laity and clergy, were at the Survey held of the king directly in capite, and no land whatever, or township, was excepted from the account then taken; and those towns ¹ which are not mentioned in Domesday, as having no manor in them, are accounted for in some neighbouring lordships and towns where the manors stood, and are there assessed.

However we are told in the Survey itself, that 7 hundreds out of 12, in Worcestershire, are omitted in that county, they being so quiet and free, that the sheriff had nothing to do with them; and it is often said, that such land was never hidated, and that the hundred can give no account of it; therefore the conjecture of Camden, that many parts are left out of Domesday, "*quia pen-
sitationibus liberæ*," may still be well founded.

The names of the hundreds in the respective counties have undergone a great change. Lincolnshire is divided into 30 wapentakes, or hundreds, yet there are only about 19 which bear any thing like the same name, in Domesday, as they do at present; and in Warwickshire there is not now one remaining out of the ten there set down.

¹ Roiston, Hertfordshire. Tyrington, Norfolk; and many others. Blomefield's *Norf.* vol. IV, p. 229.

The orthography also of places in Domesday frequently varies from what we find them described by in records soon after the Conquest, and their present appellation, so that it is with difficulty the real places can often be made out; but probably this does not arise from the scribes or clerks who took down the names being Normans, and those who gave in the information being Saxons, as some¹ have imagined; but, from the names being since that time much corrupted and falsely spelt, the names of towns, as they are found in the Survey, being, in the opinion of some², the real, true, and old names, as they were in the time of Edward the Confessor; and might be taken from Alfred's Domesday, which was at that time extant.

(O.)

Dugdale observes, that although the Survey here and there takes notice of a church in Warwickshire being in such a vill, there were many more at that time which were not set down.

(P.)

This description is very conformable to the following articles of inquiry given us by Mr. Selden, from an antient manuscript. Seld. Præf. de Eadmeri editione, p. 15. "Hic subscribitur inquitio terrarum, quomodo barones regis inquirunt; viz. per sacramentum vicecomitis sciræ, & omnium baronum & eorum Francigenarum, & totius

¹ Brady, Hist. Hasted's Kent.

² Pref. to Blomefield's Norf. vol. III. p. 5.

“ Centuriatus, Presbyteri, præpositi, vi¹ villani
 “ uniuscujusque villæ. Deinde quomodo vocatur
 “ Mansio, quis tenuit eam tempore regis Eduvardi.
 “ Quis modo tenet, quot hidæ, quot carucatæ
 “ in Dominio, quot hominum, quot villani, quot
 “ cottarii, quot servi, quot liberi homines, quot
 “ Sockemanni, quantum silvæ, quantum prati,
 “ quot pascuorum, quot molendini, quot piscinæ,
 “ quantum est additum vel ablatum, quantum va-
 “ lebat totum simul, et quantum modo, quantum
 “ ibi quisque liber homo, vel² Sockemanum ha-
 “ buit, vel habet. Hoc totum tripliciter; scilicet
 “ tempore regis Eduvardi, et quando rex Willi-
 “ elmus dedit, et quomodo sit modo; et si potest
 “ plus haberi quam habeatur.”

A copy of this is likewise preserved in the
 British Museum, N^o 5167.

(Q.)

(Determinable.) When the evidence is by Dome-
 day, the barons of the Exchequer, on proper writs
 being directed to them from the court, before
 whom the tryal is to be had, return thither that
 part of Domesday which concerns the matter in
 question, attested by proper officers; which record
 alone determines the suit.

¹ Ita MS. Fortè villanorum.

² Ita MS. Sed lege Sochemanus.

The COUNTIES in DOMESDAY are
arranged and written as follow :

VOL. I.		fol.
Chenth.	Kent.	I
Sudsex.	Suffex.	16
Sudrie.	Surry.	30
Hantescire.	Hants.	37 ^b
In nova Foresta, et circa eam.		51
In the new Forest, and about it.		
Infula de With.	Ile of Wight.	52
Berrochescire.	Berkshire.	56
Wiltescire.	Wilts.	64 ^b
Dorsete.	Dorsetshire.	75
Sumerfete.	Somerfetshire.	86
Devenescire.	Devonshire.	100
Cornvalgie.	Cornwall.	120
Midelfexe.	Middlesex.	126 ^b
Herfordscire.	Hertfordshire.	132
Bochinghascire.	Buckinghamshire.	143
Oxenefordscire.	Oxfordshire.	154
Glowecest'scire.	Gloucestershire.	162
		Wire-

	fol.
Wirecestrescire. Worcesterſhire.	172
Herefordſcire. Herefordſhire.	179
Grentebriſcire. Cambridgeshire.	189
Huntedunſcire. Huntingdonſhire.	203
Bedfordſcire. Bedfordſhire.	209
Northampt'ſcire. Northampton- ſhire.	219
Ledeceſtreſcire. Leiceſterſhire.	230
Warwicſcire. Warwickſhire.	238
Statfordſcire. Staffordſhire.	246
Sciropesſcire. Shropſhire.	252
Ceſtreſcire. Cheſhire.	262 ^b
Inter Ripa et Merſha.	Between the Ribble and the Merſey. 269 ^b
Derbyſcire. Derbyſhire.	272
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Clamores in Nort ðeding.	Claims in the North Riding. 373
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Lindeſig.	

Clamores in Sudt- Claimes in the South
reding Lincoliaë. Riding of Lincoln-
shire. 375

Nort Reding. North Riding. 375^b

Wes^keding. West Riding. 376

Chetsteven. Kesteven. 376^b

Vol. II. fol.

Exseffa. Effex. I

Norfulc. Nordfolc. Norfolk. 109

Sudfulc. Suffolk. 281

Descriptio facta 1086, 25 Wm.

A LIST

A LIST of all the TENANTS in capite
or serjanty, as they stand at the Head
of each County, in Domesday.

K E N T.

DOVERE.

1

TERRA CANONICOR, S. MARTINI

DE DOVRE.

1 b.

CANTUARIA.

2 a.

POSSESSIO (ITEM) S. MARTINI.

2 a.

HIC ANNOTANT' TENENTES TER-

RAS IN CHENT.

2 a.

TERRA REGIS.

2 b.

1. REX WILLELMUS.

The King's lands are always placed first under the title TERRA REGIS, and all that held under that title were the ordinary tenants of the King's demesnes; and where it is said Rex tenet such a town, he held it in his own hands, and managed it by a Præpositus or Reve, and servants; and so of other great tenants in capite, where it is said they held such and such manors and towns, without mentioning any tenant that held under them (unless it were an omission of the commissioners that took the survey, or their clerks, or the ignorance of the jury or inquest,

inquest, that might not know them), they were most commonly in their own hands, and managed by a Præpositus or Reve, and servants.

Brady, Int. App. 20.

William is supposed to have possessed 1422 manors or lordships, besides escheated lands, &c.

Brady, Hist. 210.

His revenue was so great, that Ord. Vitalis says it was reported to be 1060l. 30s. 1½d. every day in the year, over and above free gifts, fines, and amerciaments for offences. Besides this great revenue, he had 60,000 knights, or horsemen, at his command, to be employed in defence of the realm, without any expence or charge issuing out of his exchequer.

Brady's Hist. 211.

2. ARCHBISHOP OF ' CANTERBURY. 3 a.

TERRA MILITUM ² ejus. 4 a.

3. MONKS OF THE ARCHBISHOP AND OF HIS MEN. 4 b.

Under this title are comprehended the lands of the Holy Trinity, and St. Martin in Canterbury, and perhaps of St. Martin in Dover.

Brady's Introd. App. 3.

The men were such as held of the archbishop by knight's service. Hasted's Kent, I. v. p. 151.

Whoever held of the Tenants in capite, by mean tenure in military service, held of those

¹ Lanfrank.

² Such as held by knights or military service.

Brady, Hist. 145.

barons

barons or tenants in capite by the same or the like tenure that themselves held of the king.

Brady's Int. p. 116.

4. BISHOP OF ROCHESTER. 5 b.

5. BISHOP OF BAIEUX.

This great man was not only bishop of Baieux in Normandy, but half brother to the Conqueror by the mother's side, and earl of Kent. He was also Count Palatine, and Justiciarius Angliæ, and had the high titles of "totius Angliæ vice-
"dominus sub rege—princeps Palatii—curæ Pa-
"latinæ regnique negotiis specialius præpositus
"et rege secundus," given him by historians; and, what was of more eminence, he was at that time reputed "the wisest man in England." He had 184 lordships, or the greatest part of them in Kent alone, and 255 in other counties, and looking upon himself rich enough to purchase the papacy, when it should become vacant, he in 1082 collected his treasures together, sent part of them over to Rome, and was preparing with a great retinue to follow them; but William, having intelligence of his design, hastened over from Normandy, surprized him in the Isle of Wight, just as he was going to sail, seized him as earl of Kent with his own hands, and sent him to prison in Normandy. His treasure was seized, and his estates afterwards confiscated, and he did not regain his liberty till William Rufus ascended the throne.

† Gundulphus.

This

This king restored Odo to his earldom; but Odo finding he had not the same sway and power as in the former reign, he headed the conspiracy in favour of his nephew Robert duke of Normandy against Rufus; this last however prevailing, he was obliged to abjure the realm for ever, and went into Normandy, where he was received by duke Robert, and had the whole care of the province committed to him. He died at Palermo in Sicily in 1096, in his journey to Rome with his nephew, and was buried in the church of our Lady at Palermo.

His seal appendant to a deed in the possession of Mr. Aſtle, is engraved in Archæol. I. p. 337, he on one ſide appearing as an earl mounted on his war horſe, clad in Armour, and holding a ſword in his right hand; and, on the reverse, as a biſhop, dressed in his pontifical habit, and pronouncing the benediction.

Selden, Tit. Hon. p. 686. Haſted, Kent, 61.

Naſh's Worceſterſhire, p. 15.

As Domesday was not finished till 1086, it may be asked how is it to be accounted for that all Odo's poſſeſſions, which are ſaid to have been conſiſcated in 1082, are mentioned in the Survey to be in his own tenure. To this it may be answered; that when Domesday was made up from the ſeveral returns of the Commiſſioners, the Scribe might take the returns as he found them, and that it is owing thereto we find all the eſtates of Odo retained in the Survey, although he had been in diſgrace
from

from the year 1082, two years after Domesday was begun; and this opinion may receive countenance, from the entry of queen Matilda's Possessions in Marlow, Buckinghamshire, p. 152^b, for although she died 2d November 1083, the lands are set down under the title, "Matildis Regina," and it is said, "Matilda tenet:" but as she was dead when Domesday was finished, the improved rent is put down there to be 35l., though with this remark, that "quando Regina vivebat," it was 15l.; but Mr. Pegge is inclined to think Odo's estates were not seized, and that their being found in Domesday must be attributed thereto.

Archæologia, Vol. I. p. 341.

6. ABBEY OF BATTEL. 11 b.

7. ABBEY OF ST. AUSTIN. 12 a.

8. ABBEY OF GAND. 12 b.

9. HUGH DE MONTFORT. 13 a.

He was son of Thurstan de Bastenbergh, a Norman, and accompanying the Conqueror hither, he for his great services obtained more than 100 lordships in different parts of England.

He was one of the commissioners appointed by William the 1st, for the restitution and reseizing of whatsoever had been unjustly taken from the bishopricks and abbeys all the kingdom over; and lost his life in a combat with Walchline de Ferrers.

Brady, Hist. p. 140. 187. Somn. Gav. 68. 191.

Gemeticens. p. 268. Blomef. Norf. v. I. p. 170.

Abbey of St. Peter of Ghent in Flanders.

10. EARL

10. EARL EUSTACE.

14.

Earl of Bulloigne in Picardy. He married Goda, sister by the father's side to Edward the Confessor, and was father to the famous Godfrey of Bulloign, who won Jerusalem from the Saracens. This Eustace had large possessions in England at the time of the Survey.

Earls did not usually add their shires to their Christian names till about the time of Richard the 1st.

Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 636.

11. RICHARD DE TONEBRIGE.

14 a.

From Tonebrige in Kent, where he chiefly resided, and had the lands three miles round it every way. He is sometimes called Richard de Benefacta, or Benfield, Richard Fitz Gilbert, and Richard de Clare.

He was eldest son of Gilbert Crispin earl of Brion in Normandy, came into England with William the Conqueror, and was with him at the battle of Hastings; and for his services there, and propinquity of blood, was raised by him to great honours, and large possessions, and among the rest to the earldom of Clare; and he and William de Warren succeeded Odo bishop of Baieux, and William Fitz Osborn, as justiciaries of the realm.

Dugd. Orig. Brady's Int. 274.

12. HAIMO, SHERIFF.

14 a.

He was sheriff of Kent, and one of the judges in the county court when the great cause between Lanfrank and Odo was tried.

13. ALBERT CHAPELAIN.

14 a.

He was the king's chaplain.

The word *capellanus* may be likewise interpreted both secretary and chancellor, for these offices and that of the king's chaplain were in early times one and the same, being always an ecclesiastic, and one who had the care of the king's chapel.

Spelman, verba capella, et cancellarius.

The above twelve were the king's principal tenants in capite, who held immediately of him as of his crown.

Hasted's Kent, v. I. p. cli.

All those who are enumerated at the head of every county in Domesday, and are not mentioned as earls or spiritual persons, thani, ministri, or *servientes regis*, were barons, and held of the king in capite.

Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 694, 695.

Notæ ad Eadmerum, p. 168. Chauncey's Hertf. p. 10.

S U S S E X.

1. REX WILLIELMUS. 16 a.
2. ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. 16 a.
3. BISHOP OF CHICHESTER. 16 b.
4. ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER. 17 a.
5. ABBEY OF ¹ FESCAMP. 17 a.
6. OSBERN BISHOP OF EXETER. 17 a.

He was kinsman to Edward the Confessor, and allied to William the Conqueror. William Fitz Osbern earl of Hereford, who was the chief and earnest adviser of the Conqueror's enterprising the crown of England, and had the principal command at the battle of Hastings, was brother to this bishop.

7. ABBEY OF WINCHESTER. 17 b.
8. ABBEY OF BATTEL. 17 b.
- TERRA S^TI EDWARDI. 17 b.

St. Edward was king of the West Saxons, but barbarously murdered by procurement of Elfrida his mother-in-law, to make way for her son Ethelred his half-brother, and was buried in the monastery of Shaftesbury. Tanner, Notitia.

9. EARL OF OW. 18 a.

Robert earl of Owe or Eu in Normandy. He was one of the chief counsellors to duke William upon his conquest here, and obtained large re-

¹ Fescamp in Normandy.

venues and honours, amongst which was the honour of Hastings in Suffex.

Peerage, vol. II. p. 15. Brad. Hist. p. 187.

10. EARL MORETON. 20 b.

Robert earl of Mortain in Normandy, and of Cornwall in England, was half-brother to the Conqueror, and held 793 manors. Brad. Int. 13.

He married Matilda the youngest daughter of Roger de Montgomery earl of Arundel, and died in 1091. Mills, Cat. Hon. p. 634. Heylin.

11. EARL ROGER (i. e. ROGER DE MONTGOMERY.) 23 a.

He was nearly allied to the Conqueror. Before his arrival in England, he was a commander in his army against Geoffery Martel earl of Anjou, and was of that council which formed the invasion of England, leading the center of the army at the battle of Hastings. He was afterwards advanced to the earldoms of Arundel, Chichester, and Shrewsbury. Robert de Belismo (a castle in Perche) his second son succeeded him in his mother's inheritance. Brad. Hist. 192.

12. WILLIAM DE WARREN. 26 a.

This family were earls of Warren in Normandy, and nearly allied to the Conqueror. He fought courageously at the battle of Hastings, and for his services was, together with Richard Fitz Gilbert, constituted one of the chief justiciaries of the realm.

William Rufus conferred upon him the earldom of Surrey.

13. WILLIAM

13. WILLIAM DE BRAIOSE. 28 a.

This William was of French extraction; but his lands in England were of no small extent, and his family continued in the male line till the latter end of the reign of Edward the Third.

Peerage, vol. II. part 2. p. 80.

14. ODO OF WINCHESTER. 29 b.

15. ALDRED. 28 b.

SURRY.

S U R R Y.

1. REX WILLELMUS. 30 a.
2. ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. 30 b.
3. BISHOP OF ¹ WINCHESTER. 31 a.
4. BISHOP ² OSBERN. 31 a.
5. BISHOP OF BAIEUX. 31 a.

After the disgrace of this great man, the king his half-brother confiscated all his possessions, part of which he distributed to certain knights for the defence of Dover-castle, under the command of John de Fienes.

The associates with this John de Fienes were, William de Albrincis, Fulbert de Dover, William de Arsicke, Galfred de Peverel, Robert de Port, Hugh de Crevequer, and Adam Fitzwilliam.

Hist Dover Castle, Hasted Kent, v. II. 290.

6. ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER. 32 a.
7. ABBEY OF WINCHESTER. 32 a.
8. ABBEY OF CHERTSEY. 32 b.
9. ABBEY OF ST.³ WANDREGESILUS. 34 a.

¹ Walchelin.

² Bishop of Exeter.

³ St. Wendrille, Vendrill Fontenelle, in the diocese of Roue; a Benedictine Abbey, 6 or 7 leagues from Rouen, founded, A. D. 654, by St. Wandregesilus, or, as the Monasticon says, by Richard the Second, Duke of Normandy. Neustria Pia, p. 131.—Alien Priories, v. II. p. 18.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 10. ABBEY OF THE CROSS OF ST. ¹ LEUTFRED. | 34 a. |
| 11. ABBEY OF BATTEL. | 34 a. |
| 12. ABBESS OF BARKING | 34 a. |
| 13. CANONS OF ST. PAUL, LONDON. | 34 a. |
| 14. THE CHURCH OF ² LANTHEIGE, OR LANCHEI. | 34 a. |
| 15. EARL EUSTACE. | 34 a. |
| 16. COUNTESS OF BONONIA. | 34 a. |

Ida Countess of Bulloigne. She was wife of Eustace, Earl of Bulloigne

Witham, in Essex, was part of the estate of Earl Eustace; it was one of 4 antient honours in this kingdom, styled the Honour of Bononia.

Newc. Repert. v. II. p. 675.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| 17. EARL MORETON. | 34 a. |
| 18. EARL ROGER. | 34 a. |
| 19. RICHARD DE TONEBRIGE. | 34 b. |
| 20. WILLIAM DE BRAIOSE. | 35 b. |
| 21. WILLIAM, FILIUS ANSCULFI. | 35 b. |

He was a person of great note, and possessed

¹ Leutfred, Leutfroy, in the diocese of Evreux; a Benedictine Abbey, so called from its situation in the parish of St. Leufroy, near the river Eure, said to be founded by that Saint, A. D. 690, in memory of a miraculous cross, which appeared to St. Owen, on his first preaching the Gospel in these parts. Neust. Pia, p. 346. Alien Pri. v. I. p. 65.

² This is the church of St. Mary, at Lambeth.

Bibl. Top. Brit. N^o XXXIX. p. 1.; and Grose, Ant. v. V. p. 97.

86 lordships. His principal seat was at the castle of Dudley, in Staffordshire, the head of his barony.

Dugd. War. 637.

22. WALTER, FILIUS OTHER. 36 a.

He was Castellan of Windsor, assumed his surname from it, and was ancestor to the lords Windsor.

2 Col. 463.

23. WALTER DE DOUUI 36 a.

He was a great baron and lord of Bampton and Were; and his grand-daughter Julian married to William Paganel.

Col. 2. v. p. 397.

24. GILBERT, FILIUS RICHERII. 36 a.

25. GEOFFRY DE MANNEVILE. 36 a.

He took his surname from his town in Normandy; and, having behaved valiantly in the battle against Harold, William the Conqueror rewarded him with Kimbolton and other lordships. His grandson was created Earl of Essex.

Peerage, v. II. part 1. p. 112.

26. GEOFFRY DE ORLATEILE. 36 a.

27. EDWARD SARISBERIE. 36 a.

He was younger son of Walter de Ewras, or Eureux, Earl of Rosmar, and surnamed Sarisberie, from the lordship of Sarisberie, where he dwelt. He was standard-bearer to Henry the 1st, in the 20th year of his reign, at the famous battle at Brenevill, in Normandy. Ela, great grandchild to this Edward, was married to William Longespee, son to king Henry II. Chauncey, Hert. p. 558.

28. ROBERT MALLET.

36 b.

He was son of William Mallet, to whom the Conqueror, after the battle of Hastings, committed the body of Harold, to see it buried; and it was accordingly delivered to Gueda his mother, by whom it was honourably interred in the abbey of Waltham Cross, which he himself had founded and endowed with 17 lordships in Essex.

William also had been governor of York, and vicecomes of Yorkshire; and, when the Danes took York and the castle, he, his wife, and two children, and a few others, had their lives saved with great difficulty.

This Robert Mallet was owner of several lordships in the counties of Surry, Nottingham, Rutland, York, Leicester, Essex, and Suffolk; and Eye, in this last county, was the head of his barony. Possessing this vast estate, he held the office of Great Chamberlain of England, under king Henry the 1st; but taking part with Robert the king's brother, he was disinherited and banished by Henry the 1st, and his high office of Chamberlain of England given to Alberic de Vere.

Peerage, v. II. part 2. p. 9.

29. MILO CRISPIN.

36 b.

He married the heiress of Wallingford, and had that honour in her right, which he made his chief seat. He held 88 lordships in England.

Id. p. 76.

30.

30. HAIMO SHERIFF. 36 b.

His family name was Crevequer, and he is sometimes called Hamo Dapifer. He continued sheriff of Kent during life, which was prolonged beyond the middle of the reign of Henry the 1st.

Hasted, Kent.

31. HUMFRY CAMERARIUS. 36 b.

32. RALPH DE FELGERES. 36 b.

33. ALUREDUS DE MERLEB'. 36 b.

33. RAINALD', FIL ERCHEMBALDI. 36 b.

34. ALBERT CLERICUS. 36 b.

35. ODARDUS BALISTARIUS. 36 b.

36. OSUUOLDUS. 36 b.

37. TEODRICUS, ET ALII TAINI. 36 b.

These were the king's ordinary ministers or servants, which he employed in his country affairs and business, in managing and looking after his manors and lands, his forests, his fishings, &c. his deer, his beeves, his dairies, cows, horses, sheep, hogs, corn in the granaries, &c. Some others were employed in hunting, hawking, &c. Some were bowyers, carpenters, and other mechanicks and artificers; and many were small officers in the court, those especially that had lands given them, which they nor their fathers held in the time of Edward the Confessor; others in cities and great towns; nor could any others but Saxons be well employed in these services, as the Normans knew

* There is no other mention of him, than that he was under-tenant to Alured.

not the country, nor understood the lands, and could not perform the most of the services.

Seld. Not. ad Eadm. p. 170. Brad. Int. 283.

In the 12th and 13th years of king John, an inquisition was taken of the serjancies in every county; they were petit serjancies; and these serjeants, or servants, were the same with the Thanes, servants or king's ministers, mentioned in Domesday-book, and the lands of the same nature with Thane lands there mentioned, &c.

Red Book in the Exchequer, fo. 137.

H A N T S.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. REX WILLELMUS. | 38 a. |
| 2. BISHOP OF WINCHESTER. | 40 a. |
| 3. THE MONKS OF THE BISHOP. | 41 a. |
| 4. THOMAS ¹ ARCHBISHOP. | 42 a. |
| 4. ABBEY OF WINCHESTER. | 42 a. & 42 b. |
| 5. OSBERN BISHOP. | 43 a. |
| 6. ABBEY OF WINCHESTER. | 43 a. |
| 7. ABBEY OF GLOUCESTER. | 43 a. |
| 8. ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER. | 43 b. |
| 9. ABBEY OF CHERTSEY. | 43 b. |
| 10. ABBEY OF ² GEMETICÆ. | 43 b. |
| 11. ABBEY OF GLASTONBURY. | 43 b. |
| 12. ABBEY OF MIDDLETON. | 43 b. |
| 13. ABBEY OF ³ GRESTAIN. | 43 b. |
| 14. ABBESS OF WINCHESTER. | 43 b. |
| 15. ABBESS OF ⁴ ROMESYG. | 43 b. |

¹ Thomas Archbishop of York. He was canon of Baieux, and succeeded the good old Archbishop Aldred.

² Jumiege, a famous Abbey of the order of St. Benedict, in the diocese of Rouen. It is situate in the town of Jumiege, on the river Seine, and was founded A. D. 664, by St. Philibert and King Clovis II. Neust. Pia, p. 259. Al. Pri. v. I. p. 15.

³ Grestain, in the diocese of Lisieux; a Benedictine Abbey near the mouth of the river Seine, founded A. D. 1140, by Herluin de Conteville. Neust. Pia, p. 528. Al. Pri. v. I. p. 87.

⁴ Rumsy, in Hampshire.

16. ABBESS OF ' WARUUELLE. 44 a.
 17. CANONS OF ' TUINHAM. 44 a.
 18. EARL ALAN. 44 a.

Alan Earl of Britany married Constance, daughter of the Conqueror. He commanded the rear of the army in the battle of Hastings, and was rewarded with all the lands of Earl Edwin, in Yorkshire. He possessed 442 manors.

Br. Int. 13.

19. EARL MORETON. 44 b.
 20. EARL EUSTACE. 44 b.
 21. EARL ROGER. 44 b.
 22. EARL HUGH. 44 b.

Hugh de Abrincis (surnamed Lupus) Earl of Chester, nephew to the Conqueror. This earldom was given him to hold as free by the sword, as the king held England by the crown.

He was a person of great note among the Norman nobility, and a very expert soldier, for which reason he was placed so near the unconquered Welsh, to restrain their excursions. He died about 1 Henry I.

Peerage, v. II. p. 56.

23. HUGH DE PORT, DE REGE. 44 b.

He held 55 lordships in Hampshire, with other lands in England, and made Basing the head of his barony; from him descended Adam de Port, whose son William assumed the surname of St. John.

Peerage, v. II. part 2. p. 105.

* Whorwill, in Hampshire.

* Twineham Priory, in Hampshire.

23. THE SAME HUGH, OF THE BISHOP

OF BAIEUX. 46 a.

24. HUBERT DE PORT. 46 b.

25. WILLIAM DE PERCI. 46 b.

He, with his brother Serlo (afterwards abbot of Whitby), came into England with the Conqueror. This William being much beloved by that king, and one of his barons, he enjoyed by his bounty Ambledune, in Hantshire, 32 lordships in Lincolnshire, and 86 in Yorkshire; he also obtained, from Hugh earl of Chester, the lordship of Whitby, with large territories belonging thereto.

Peerage, v. II. part 2. p. 40.

26. ERNULF DE HESDING. 46 b.

He was father of Rotro earl of Mortaign, in Perch, also Earl of Perch, who married Maud, a natural daughter of Henry the 1st.

Sandf. Gen. Hist. p. 32.

27. EDWARD DE SARISBERIE. 46. b.

28. ROBERT, FILIUS GIROLD. 46 b.

He possessed 25 lordships, in 5 several counties.

29. RALPH DE MORTIMER. 46 b.

He was allied by the mother's side to the Conqueror, and accompanied him into England, and was one of the chiefest commanders in his victorious army. He was sent afterwards to encounter Edric, earl of Shrewsbury, whom he subdued, and delivered captive to the king, whereupon he enjoyed Wigmore Castle, and all the other lands of that earl.

Peerage, v. II. part II. p. 15.

30. EUDO, FILIUS HUBERTI. 47 a.

He was fourth son of Hubert de Rie, and brother to Adam, and held lands in several counties to a considerable amount.

He is called Eudo Dapifer in Cambridgshire, p. 197. and is said to have been very instrumental in William Rufus's obtaining the crown.

Morant's Essex, p. 49. Chaun. Hert.

31. WILLIAM BERTRAM. 47 a.

He is supposed to have been the eldest son of Richard Bertram, by Sibil his wife, only daughter and heir of John Mitford, lord of Mitford, in the county of Northumberland; from whom Robert Mitford, Esquire, the present proprietor of the castle and manor of Mitford, is descended.

Grose, v. IV. p. 122.

32. WILLIAM DE OW. 47 a.

He was son of Robert earl of Ewe, in Normandy, and had very large estates given him by the Conqueror; but being engaged in a conspiracy to murder William Rufus, he had first his eyes put out, and was afterwards castrated.

Peerage, v. II. part 2. p. 15.

33. WILLIAM DE BRAIOSE. 47 a.

34. WILLIAM DE WARREN. 47 a.

35. WILLIAM MALDUITH. 47 b.

He was Chamberlain to the Conqueror: he married Maud, the daughter and heiress of Michael de Hanslape, with whom he had a great estate, and was progenitor of William Mauduit, who in right of his wife Alice, daughter and at length.

length heiress of Waleram earl of Warwick, became intituled to that earldom.

Peerage, v. II. part 2. p. 63. Coll. v. V. p. 631.

36. ALURED DE MERLEBERGH. 47 b.

37. DURANDUS DE GLOUCESTER. 47 b.

He was Sheriff of Gloucester at the time of the Survey.

38. TURSTINUS, FILIUS ROLF. 47 b.

39. BERNARD PANCEVOLT. 47 b.

40. TURSTINUS CAMERARIUS. 48 a.

41. RICHARD STURMID. 48 a.

42. RICHARD PUINGIAND. 48 a.

43. GILBERT DE BRETEVILE. 48 a.

44. HUGH, FILIUS BALDRI. 48 a.

He was Sheriff of Northumberland.

45. WALERAN VENATOR. 48 a.

46. WALTER, FILIUS OTHER. 48 b.

47. WALTER, FILIUS ROGERII DE PISTES. 48 b.

48. WILLIAM, FILIUS MANNE. 48 b.

49. WILLIAM ALIS. 48 b.

50. WILLIAM, FILIUS BADERON. 48 b.

51. WILLIAM, FILIUS STUR. 48 b.

52. WILLIAM BELET. 48 b.

He was probably the ancestor of Hervey Belet, who lived in the time of king Stephen.

53. WILLIAM ARCUARIUS. 48 b.

54. HERBERT, FILIUS REMIGII. 48 b.

55. HERBERT CAMERARIUS. 48 b.

56. HENRY THESAURARIUS. 49 a.

57.

57. HUMPHRY CAMERARIUS.	49 a.
58. HERBRAND DE PONT AUDE- MER.	49 a.
59. RAINALDUS, FILIUS CROCH.	49 a.
60. CROCH VENATOR.	49 a.
61. GOZELIN DE CORMELIIS.	49 a.
62. GOSFRIDUS MARESCAL.	49 a.
63. NIGELLUS MEDICUS.	49 a.
64. ALUREDUS PRESBYTER.	49 a.
65. DURANDUS TONSORATOR.	49 a.
66. RANULF FLAME.	49 a.
67. GOISFRIDUS, CAMERARIUS FILIE REGIS.	49 a.
68. HUGH ALABARBE, ET ALII PLURES SERVIENTES REGIS.	49 b.
69. ODO DE WINCHESTER, ET ALII MULTI, THANI REGIS.	49 b.

In HANTSHIRE aforefaid, about the
New Forest, and within it.

1. REX WILLELMUS.	51 a.
2. BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.	51 a.
3. EARL ROGER.	51 a.
4. WILLIAM DE OW.	51 a.
5. RALF DE MORTIMER.	51 a.
6. HUGH DE PORT.	51 a.
7. EDWARD DE SARISBERIE.	51 a.
8. RANULF FLAMMARD.	51 a.

There was a Ranulph Flambard, who was bishop
of Durham, and chief justiciary in the reign of
William Rufus.

9. HUGH, FILIUS OSMUNDI. 51 a.
ODO ET ALII PLURES. 51 b.

The Plures were the Taini, &c. of the King.
IN BURGO DE HANTUNE. 52 a.

In the Borough of Southamptou.
IN INSULA DE WITH.

In the Isle of Wight.

1. REX WILLELMUS. 52 a.
2. BISHOP OF WINCHESTER. 52 b.
3. CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS. 52 b.
4. ABBEY OF ' LIRE. 52 b.
5. ABBEY OF WILTON. 52 b.
6. WILLIAM, FILIUS STUR. 52 b.
7. WILLIAM, FILIUS AZOR. 53 a.
8. GOZELINUS, FILIUS AZOR. 53 a.
9. GODRIC PRESBYTER ET ALII
PLURES. 53 b.

* Lyre in Normandy, in the diocese of Evreux. A Benedictine Abbey, in a town of the same name, on the river Rille; founded A. D. 1045, by William Fitz Osberne. Tho. Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, resided here for some time.

Neust. Pia, p. 534. Al. Pri. v. l. p. 67.

BERK.

B E R K S H I R E.

BURGUM DE WALINGEFORD.	56 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS.	56 b.
2. BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.	58 a.
3. BISHOP OF ¹ SALISBURY.	58 a.
4. BISHOP OF ² DURHAM.	58 a.
5. BISHOP OF EXETER.	58 b.
6. BISHOP OF ³ CONSTANCE.	58 b.
7. ABBEY OF ABINGDON.	58 b.
8. ABBEY OF GLASTONBURY.	59 b.
9. ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER.	59 b.
10. ABBEY OF WINCHESTER.	59 b.
11. ABBEY OF CHERTSEY.	59 b.
12. ABBEY OF ST. ALBAN.	59 b.
13. ABBEY OF ST. PETER SURDIVE	59 b.

¹ Osmund.

² William de Carilefo.

³ Geofry Bishop of Constance in Normandy. He was Chief Justiciary of England, and presided at the great trial in the county court held at Pinendene in Kent, between Lanfrank Archbishop of Canterbury, and Odo Bishop of Baieux. He had also often been William the Conqueror's Lieutenant-general after the battle of Hastings. He was possessed of 280 manors.

Br. H. 198.

⁴ St. Peter Sur Dive (a river), in the diocese of Seez in Normandy; a Benedictine Abbey, founded by William Earl of Eu, and Lescelina his wife, A. D. 1040.

Neust. Pm, p. 496. Al. Pri. v. I. p. 107.

- 14. ABBESS OF WINCHESTER. 59 b.
- 15. ABBEY OF BATTEL. 59 b.
- 16. ABBESS OF AMBRESBERIE. 60 a.
- 17. EARL EBROICENSIS. 60 a.
Earl of Evreux in Normandy.
- 18. EARL HUGH. 60 a.
- 19. EARL MORETON. 60 a.
- 20. WALTER GIFARD. 60 a.

He was son of Osborne de Bolebec and Avelin his wife, sister to Gunnora Dutchess of Normandy, and great grandmother to the Conqueror.

Gul. Pict. 202. D. Gul. Gemet. l. 8. c. 37.

He was earl of Buckingham, and one of the principal persons who compiled the Survey, especially for the county of Worcester.

Peerage, vol. II. p. 35.

- 21. HENRY DE FERIERES. 60 a.

He was also one of the Commissioners appointed for the Survey of Worcestershire, and other counties, and progenitor to that great family, afterwards Earl of Derby. William the Conqueror gave him Tutbury Castle in com. Staff. also large possessions in that county, Berks, Oxon, Wilts, Lincoln, Bucks, and Gloucester.

Collins's Peerage, v. VI. p. 470.

- 22. WILLIAM, FILIUS ANSCULF. 60 b.
- 23. WILLIAM DE OW. 61 a.
- 24. WILLIAM PEVEREL. 61.

He

He was a natural son of William the Conqueror, begotten on a concubine before his conquest, whom he afterwards married to Ranulf Peverell. This William had the custody of the castle of Nottingham, and held 162 lordships in England. Peerage, vol. II. part 2. p. 90.

25. WILLIAM DE BRAIOSE. 61 a.

26. WILLIAM LOUETH. 61 a.

27. WILLIAM, FILIUS CORBUCION. 61 a.

He was a person of eminence, and had been Sheriff of Warwickshire. Dugd. War. 553.

28. WILLIAM, FILIUS RICARDI. 61 a.

29. WILLIAM DE CALGI. 61 a.

30. WALTER, FILIUS PONZ. 61 a.

Son of Walter Ponz, a noble Norman, and brother to Drogo, or Dru, and Richard, from which last the great family of Clifford is descended.

Coll. Peerage, vol. VI. p. 402

31. WALTER, FILIUS OTHER. 61 b.

32. EUDO, FILIUS HUBERTI. 61 b.

He was brother of Adam, who, under the Bishop of Baieux and others, held considerable possessions in Kent, and was one of the Commissioners for making the Survey in Worcestershire, and other counties.

Br. Hist. p. 205.

33. MILO CRISPIN. 61 b.

34. GHILO, FRATER ANSCULFI. 61 b.

35. HASCOIT MUSARD. 61 b.

His principal seat was at Musarden, in Gloucestershire; but he had very considerable possessions in

in Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Derbyshire, and Warwickshire.

Dugd. War. 212.

36. GILBERT DE BRETEVILE. 61 b.

37. GILBERT DE GAUNT. 62 a.

38. GEOFFRY DE MANNEVIL. 62 a.

39. OSBERNUS GIFARD. 62 a.

He had several lordships, of which Brinsfield, in com. Glouc. was his chief seat; but in after-times Winterborne, in Wilts, became the head of his barony. Peerage, vol. II. part 2. p. 110.

40. ROBERT, FILIUS GIROLD. 62 a.

41. ROBERT DE OLGİ. 62 a.

This Robert de Olgi, or D'oiley, came into England with the Conqueror, and among other lands had, of his gift, the Baronies of Oxford and St. Waleries; he built the Castle of Oxford, and was so powerful a man in his time, that no one durst oppose him.

Peerage, vol. II. part 2. p. 103.

42. ROBERT DE STADFORD. 62 a.

He was allied to William the Conqueror, and came into England with him: he possessed near 150 lordships, and is supposed to be brother of Nigel de Stafford. Id. p. 21.

43. RICARDUS PUINGIAND. 62 a.

44. ROGER DE JURI. 62 b.

Two more of this family came over with William, viz. Hugh and Robert; and from this last the present Earl of Egmont is descended.

Edm. Peer. 274.

E

45. ROGER

45. ROGER DE LACI. 62 b.

He was eldest son of Walter de Lacy, who came over with the Conqueror. He had 116 lordships, besides other lands; but siding with Odo earl of Kent, in behalf of Robert duke of Normandy, he was banished England, and all his lands were given to his brother Hugh.

Peerage, vol. II. part 2. p. 5.

46. RALPH DE MORTIMER. 62 b.

47. RALPH DE TODENI. 62 b.

He was descended from Roger de Toenio, standard-bearer of Normandy. He was rewarded with several lordships by the Conqueror for his services, and Ralph his son married Judith daughter of Waltheof, earl of Northumberland.

Blomf. Norf. 595.

48. RADULFUS, FILIUS COMITIS. 62 b.

49. RADULFUS, FILIUS SEIFRID. 62 b.

50. ERNULFUS DE HESDING. 62 b.

51. HUGO, FILIUS BALDRI. 62 b.

52. HUGH DE PORT. 62 b.

53. HUMFRY CAMERARIUS. 63 a.

54. HUMFRY VISDELEUU. 63 a.

55. TURSTINUS, FILIUS ROLF. 63 a.

56. ALBERTUS. 63 a.

57. AIULPHUS VICECOMES. 63 a.

58. HUGOLINUS STIRMAN. 63 a.

59. MACI DE MORETANIA. 63 a.

60. BERNARDUS ACCIPITRARIUS. 63 a.

61. RE-

61. REIMBALDUS PRESBYTER. 63 a.

He was dean of the collegiate church of Cirencester, and also had been chancellor to Edward the Confessor. Besides his ecclesiastical and other preferments, he held very considerable estates, which at his death devolved to the crown.

Rud. Hist. Glouc. p. 357.

62. GRINBALDUS. 63 a.

63. TEODRICUS AURIFABER. 63 a.

64. STEFANI, FILII EIRARDI. 63 b.

65. ODonis ET ALIORUM TAIN-
ORUM. 63 b.

W I L T S H I R E.

BURGUM MALMESBERIE.	64 b.
1. REX WILLELMUS.	64 b.
2. BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.	65 b.
3. BISHOP OF ¹ SALISBURY.	66 a.
4. BISHOP OF BAIEUX.	66 a.
5. BISHOP OF CONSTANCE.	66 a.
6. BISHOP OF LISIEUX.	66 a.
7. ABBEY OF GLASTONBURY.	66 b.
8. ABBEY OF MALMSBURY.	66 b.
9. ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER.	67 a.
10. ABBEY OF WINCHESTER.	67 a.
11. ABBEY OF CRANBORN.	67 b.
12. ABBESS OF SHAFTESBURY.	67 b.

This is called in Domesday 17 b. 78 b.

and 91 Ecclesia Sancti Edwardi.

13. ABBESS OF WILTON.	67 b.
14. ABBESS OF WINCHESTER.	68 a.
15. ABBESS OF RUMSEY.	68 a.
16. ABBESS OF AMBRESBURY.	68 b.
17. CHURCH OF ² BEC.	68 b.

¹ St. Osmund.

² A Benedictine Abbey in Normandy, and one of the most famous in France, founded by the venerable Helluin.—Lanfrank, Anselm, and Theobald, severally Archbishops of Canterbury, were of this abbey; the first was prior, and the other two, abbots of it.

The Empress Matilda was buried in 1167, before the place of the high altar, and in 1252 her corpse was found there in an Ox's hide. Neust. Pia, Hist. Ab. Bec. p. 98.

18. GIRALDUS PRESBYTER OF WIL- 68 b.
TON.

18. REINBALDUS. 68 b.

19. CANONS OF LISIEUX. 68 b.

20. EARL MORETON. 68 b.

21. EARL ROGER. 68 b.

22. EARL HUGH. 68 b.

23. EARL AUBERY. 69 a.

He came over with the Conqueror, and is said to have married the niece and heir to Manaster, Count of Ghisnes: He was progenitor to the noble family of Vere, late Earls of Oxford. Alberic was Earl of Northumberland in 1080; part of his lands at the time of the Survey were in the King's hands, and part of them committed to the custody of G. de Wirce. Dugd. War. 154.

23. REDDITUS EDWARD DE SARIS- 69
BERIE.

24. IDEM EDWARD DE SARISBERIE. 69 a.

25. ERNULF DE HESDING. 69 b.

26. ALURED DE MARLBOROUGH. 70 a.

27. HUMPHRY DE LISLE. 70 b.

He probably was ancestor to the several great families of this name.

28. MILO CRISPIN. 71 a.

29. GILBERT DE BRETEVILE. 71 a.

30. DURAND DE GLOUCESTER. 71 b.

31. WALTER GIFARD. 71 b.

32. WILLIAM DE OW. 71 b.

33. WILLIAM DE BRAIOSE. 72 a.
 34. WILLIAM DE MOIUN. 72 a.
 35. WILLIAM DE FALEISE. 72 a.
 36. WALSCINUS DE DOWAI. 72 a.
 37. WALERAN VENATOR. 72 a.
 38. WILLIAM, FILIUS WIDONIS. 72 a.
 39. HENRY DE FERIERES. 72 a.
 40. RICHARD, FILIUS COMITIS

GILBERTI. 72 a.

41. RALPH DE MORTIMER. 72 a.

42. ROBERT, FILIUS GIROLD. 72 b.

43. ROBERT, FILIUS ROLF. 72 b.

44. ROGER DE CURCELLE. 72 b.

Accompanied William Duke of Normandy into England, and for his services had several lands in com. Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset; in this last, was the lordship of Churchill, from which he took his name; and from this Roger was descended the illustrious and noble family of Churchill Duke of Marlborough. Collins, vol. I. p. 191.

45. ROGER DE BERKLEY. 72 b.

He was owner of the lordship of Berkley, in Gloucestershire, but divested of it afterwards, for taking part with king Stephen, and the same was given by Henry II. to Robert Fitz Harding, whose second son Maurice was ancestor to the present Earl of Berkley. Id. vol. II. p. 395.

46. BERNARD PANCEVOLT. 72 b.

47. BERENGER GIFARD. 72 b.

* Comitis, Earl of Clare.

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|----------------------------|-------|
| 48. OSBERN GIFARD. | 72 b. |
| 49. DROGO, FILIUS PONZ. | 72 b. |
| 50. HUGH LASNE. | 73 a. |
| 51. HUGH, FILIUS BALDRICI. | 73 a. |
| 52. HUMPHRY CAMERARIUS. | 73 a. |
| 53. GUNFRIDUS MALDIUTH. | 73 a. |
| 54. ALVREDUS DE ISPANIA. | 73 a. |

This family was originally of Spain, which was the reason of their name.

Morant's Essex, vol. II. p. 363.

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|---|-------|
| 55. AIULFUS VICECOMES. | 73 a. |
| 56. NIGELLUS MEDICUS. | 73 a. |
| 57. OSBERN PRESBYTER. | 73 a. |
| 58. RICHARD PUINGIANT. | 73 a. |
| 59. ROBERT MARSHAL. | 73 a. |
| 60. ROBERTUS FLAVUS. | 73 a. |
| 61. RICHARD STURMID. | 73 a. |
| 62. RAINALD CANUD. | 73 a. |
| 63. MACI DE MORETANIA. | 73 a. |
| 64. GOZELINUS RIVERE. | 73 a. |
| 65. GODESCAL. | 73 a. |
| 66. HERMAN, and other Servants of the
King. | 73 a. |
| 67. ODO, and other Thains of the King. | 73 b. |
| 68. HERVEY, and other Ministers of the
King. | 74 b. |

The title of Ministri, which expressed Thains in the Saxon times, was, after the Normans, rather used only for such as were the King's servants distinguished from Barons.

Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 687.

D O R S E T E.

DORECESTRE.

75 a.

BRIDEPORT.

WARHAM.

BURGUM SCEPTESBERIE.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. REX WILLELMUS. | 75 a. |
| 2. BISHOP OF ¹ SALISBURY. | 75 b. |
| 3. THE MONKS OF SALISBURY. | 77 a. |
| 4. BISHOP OF BAIEUX. | 77 a. |
| 5. BISHOP OF CONSTANCE. | 77 a. |
| 6. BISHOP OF LISIEUX. | 77 b. |
| 7. BISHOP OF ² LONDON. | 77 b. |
| 8. ABBEY OF GLASTONBURY. | 77 b. |
| 9. ABBEY OF WINTON. | 77 b. |
| 10. ABBEY OF CRANBURN. | 77 b. |
| 11. ABBEY OF CERN. | 77 b. |
| 12. ABBEY OF MIDDLETON. | 78 a. |
| 13. ABBEY OF ABBOTSBURY. | 78 a. |
| 14. ABBEY OF HORTUNE. | 78 b. |

Sherburne in Dorsetshire, and Horton, in 1122, were united into one Abbey, or rather Priory; and Thurstin was consecrated Abbot of Shirburn. In

¹ S. Osmund.

² Mauricius, Chaplain and Chaneellor to the Conqueror; he was nominated to the See of London in a convention of the Bishops and great men at Gloucester, anno 1085.

1139, Roger Bishop of Salisbury converted the Priory of Shirburn into an Abbey, and from that time the Abbey of Horton was destroyed.

Dugd. Mon. v. I. p. 68.

15. ABBEY OF ¹ ADELINGI. 78 b.
16. ABBEY OF TAVISTOCK. 78 b.
17. ABBEY OF ² CAEN.
18. ABBEY OF ³ WANDREGESILIUS. 78 b.
19. ABBESS OF SHAFTSBURY. 78 b.
20. ABBESS OF WILTON. 79 a.
21. ABBESS OF CAEN ⁴. 79 a.

¹ Athelney in Somersetshire.

² Caen is the capital of Lower Normandy, in the diocese of Bayeux, and in this city are two famous Benedictine Abbeys; one for Monks, the other for Nuns. This for Monks is dedicated to St. Stephen, and was founded in 1064, by William Duke of Normandy, who had a stately monument erected for him there by his son William Rufus, in 1093. See Somerset, N^o 12. p. 91.

Sand. Gen. Hist. p. 6. Neust. Pia, p. 656.

Al. Pri. v. I. p. 125.

³ St. Wendrille.

⁴ The Abbey of the Holy Trinity founded about 1064, by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, where her monument remains at this day. Neust. Pia.

After the death of Abbess Matilda, Cicelie eldest daughter of William the Conqueror, and Queen Matilda, undertook the government of this abbey, which she managed with singular piety for the space of 14 years, and then departed this world upon the 13th day of July, 1126, in the 36th year of the reign of King Henry I. her brother; and was also interred in the same Monastery, having worn a religious habit the space of 52 years. Sand. Gen. Hist. p. 9.

22. CA-

22. CANONS OF CONSTANCE 79 a.
 23. ABBESS DE MONASTERII VIL-
 LARIS.
 24. REINBALDUS THE PRIEST, AND
 OTHER CLERKS. 79 a.
 25. EARL ALAN. 79 a.
 26. EARL MORETON. 79 a.
 27. EARL HUGH. 80 a.
 28. ROGER DE BEAUMONT. 80 a.
 29. ROGER DE CURCELLE. 80 a.
 30. ROBERT, FILIUS GIROLD. 80 b.
 31. EDWARD DE SARISBERIE. 80 b.
 32. ERNULFUS DE HESDING. 80 b.
 33. TURSTIN, FILIUS ROLF. 80 b.
 34. WILLIAM DE OW. 80 b.
 35. WILLIAM DE FALEISE. 82 a.
 36. WILLIAM DE MOIUN. 82 a.
 37. WILLIAM DE BRAIOSE. 82 a.
 38. WILLIAM DE SCHOIES. 82 a.

This William de Schoies had large possessions in the County of Norfolk, most of which he sold in the reign of Henry I. to Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham. Blomf. Norf. 1249.

39. WALSCINUS DE DOUUI 82 a.
 40. WALERAN VENATOR. 82 a.
 41. WALTER DE CLAVILE. 82 b.
 42. BALDWIN VICECOMES DE
 EXETER. 81 a.

² Villarium, a Cistercian Nunnery at Villers Canivet, in the diocese of Bayeux.

Neuft. Pia, p. 791. Al. Pri. v. II. p. 50.

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| 43. BERENGER GIFARD. | 82 b. |
| 44. OSBERN GIFARD. | 82 b. |
| 45. ALUREDUS HISPANENSIS. | 82 b. |
| 46. MACI DE MORETANIE. | 82 b. |
| 47. ROGER ARUNDEL. | 82 b. |
| 48. SERLO DE BURCI. | 82 b. |
| 49. AIULFUS CAMERARIUS. | 82 b. |
| 50. HUMFREY CAMERARIUS. | 83 a. |
| 51. HUGH DE PORT. | 83 a. |
| 52. HUGH DE S. QUINTIN. | 83 a. |
| 53. HUGH DE BOSCHERBTI. | 83 a. |
| 54. HUGH DE LURI ET ALII FRANC. | 83 a. |
| 55. UXOR HUGONIS F. GRIP. | |
| ISELDIS. | 84 a. |
| 56. GUDMUND, and other Thains. | 84 a. |
| 75 WILLIAM BELET, and other servants
of the King. | 84 b. |
| 58. COUNTESS BOLONIENSIS. | 85 a. |

S O M E R S E T S H I R E.

1. REX WILLELMUS. 86 a.
2. BISHOP OF ¹ WINCHESTER. 87 b.
3. BISHOP OF ² SALISBURY. 87 b.
4. BISHOP OF BAJEUX. 87 b.
5. BISHOP OF CONSTANCE. 87 b.
6. BISHOP OF WELLS. 89 a.
7. CHURCH OF BATH. 89 b.
8. CHURCH OF GLASTONBURY. 90 a.
9. CHURCH DE ³ MICELENIE. 91 a.
10. CHURCH OF ⁴ ADELINGIENSIS. 91 a.
11. CHURCH OF ST. PETER ⁵ AT
ROME. 91 a.
12. CHURCH AT CAEN. 91 a.

The Church here was that of the Abbey of St. Stephen, founded 1064 by the Conqueror, who was buried there in 1093.

Besides the immense benefactions William in his life-time conferred on this Abbey, he, on his death, presented thereto the crown which he used to wear at all high festivals, together with his scepter and rod, a cup set with precious stones, his candlesticks of gold, and all other his regalia;

¹ Walkelin.

² St. Osmund.

³ Michelney in Somersetshire.

⁴ Athelney in Somersetshire.

⁵ See Al. Pri. v. II. p. 139.

as also the ivory bugle horn which usually hung at his back. See Dorset, N^o 17. p. 78. b.

Ducarel's Ang. Nor. Ant. p. 51. Al. Pri. v. I. p. 127.

13. CHURCH OF MONTEBURGH. 91 a.

A Benedictine Abbey in a town of that name, in the diocese of Coutances; it was founded in 1090, and improved by the Lords de Redvers.

Al. Pri. v. II. p. 8.

14. CHURCH OF ST. EDWARD OF SHAFTESBURY. 91 a.

St. Edward was buried in this monastery, and from that time the monastery was called St. Edward, though dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and by the Abbess of St. Edward in records and histories, is always meant the Abbess of Shaftesbury.

Tanner.

15. BISHOP MAURICE. 91 a.

16. CLERKS HOLDING OF THE KING. 91 a.

17. EARL EUSTACE. 91 a.

17. COMITISSA BOLONIEUSIS. 91 b.

18. EARL HUGH. 91 b.

19. EARL MORETON. 91 b.

20. BALDWIN DE EXETER. 93 a.

21. ROGER DE CORCELLE. 93 a.

22. ROGER ARUNDEL. 94 b.

23. WALTER GIFARD. 95 a.

² Bishop of London.

24. WALTER VEL WALSCIN DE DOUUAL. 95 a.
21. WILLAM DE MOION. 95 b.
22. WILLIAM DE OW. 96. b.
23. WILLIAM DE FALEISE. 96 b.
24. WILLIAM, FILIUS WIDONIS. 96 b.
25. RADULPHUS DE MORTIMER. 96 b.
26. RADULFUS DE POMEREI. 96 b.

He held above 50 lordships, the greatest part in Devonshire; Berie, after called Berie Pomerai, being the head of his barony.

Peerage, v. II. part 2. p. 109.

27. RADULFUS PAGENEL. 96 b.

This Ralf Paganel held 45 lordships, and was Sheriff of Yorkshire.

28. RADULFUS DE LIMESI. 97 a.

He was son of the sister of the Conqueror, and held 41 lordships, with the lands of Christina, one of the sisters of Prince Edgar.

Dugd. War. 67. Chaun. Hert. 256.

29. ROBERT, FILIUS GIROLDI. 97 a.
30. ALURED DE MARLBOROUGH. 97 a.
31. ALURED DE ISPANIA. 97 a.
32. TURSTIN, FILIUS ROLF. 97 b.
33. SERLO DE BURCI. 97 b.
34. ODO, FILIUS GAMELIN. 98 a.
35. OSBERN GIFARD. 98 a.
36. EDWARD DE SARISBERIE. 98 a.
37. ERNULF DE HESDING. 98 a.
38. GIL-

38. GILBERT, FILIUS TUROLD. 98 a.
 39. GODBOLD. 98 a.
 40. MATHEW DE MORETANIA. 98 a.
 45. HUMFRY CAMERARIUS. 98 b.
 46. ROBERT DE ODBURVILE, AND
 OTHER SERVANTS OF THE
 KING.
 47. THAINS OF THE KING. 98 b.

DEVON-

DEVONSHIRE.

CIVITAS EXONIA.	100 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS.	100 a.
2. BISHOP OF EXETER.	101 b.
3. BISHOP OF CONSTANCE.	102 a.
4. CHURCH OF GLASTONBURY.	103 b.
5. CHURCH OF TAVISTOCK.	103 b.
6. CHURCH OF ¹ BUCKFESTH.	103 b.
7. CHURCH OF HORTUNE.	104 a.
8. CHURCH OF CRANBURN.	104 a.
9. CHURCH OF BATTEL.	104 a.
10. CHURCH OF OUR LADY AT ROUEN.	104 a.
S. Maria de Pratis ;	
Notre Dame de bonnes nouvelles ² .	
11 CHURCH OF THE MOUNT OF ST. MICHAEL ³ .	104 a.

¹ Buckfast in Devonshire.

² A Benedictine Abbey, founded A. D. 1063, on lands belonging to Bec Abbey, by Queen Matilda, wife of the Conqueror, and so called, because, according to tradition, she was here when she received the news of her husband's victory over Harold, in 1066,

Mon. Ang. t. II. p. 995. Al. Pri. v. II. p. 23.

³ This is a Benedictine Abbey in the diocese of Lisieux, and famous throughout Europe for the great devotion of the people to St. Michael the Archangel, the magnificence of the Abbey, and the romantickness of its situation ; the rock

12. CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN OF
CAEN. 104 a.

13. CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRI-
NITY OF CAEN. 104 a.

14. EARL HUGH. 104 b.

15. EARL MORETON. 104 b.

16. BALDWIN SHERIFF. 105 b.

Baldwin de Brionis (sometimes called Baldwin de Exeter, in regard of his principal residence there), had the trust of the county of Devon, and was reputed earl of it. Peer, 2 v. p. 86.

He had no less than 159 lordships of his own in that county.

17. JUDHEL DE TOTNESS. 108 b.

18. WILLIAM DE MOION. 110 a.

19. WILLIAM CHIEVRE. 110 a.

20. WILLIAM DE FALEISE. 111 a.

21. WILLIAM DE POILGI. 111 a.

22. WILLIAM DE OW. 111 b.

23. WALTER DE DOUAI. 111 b.

24. WALTER DE CLAVILE. 112 a.

24. WALTER. 112 a.

on which the abbey is founded being 300 feet high, and covered with the sea twice every day. At this place is a small town, called St. Michael in periculo Maris, because of the great danger of getting to it, which is only at low water.

This Abbey in situation very much resembles its namesake on St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall, which was annexed to it by Robert earl of Moreton and Cornwall, before 1085, and is the most intire religious house now standing in that county.

Mon. Ang. t. II. p. 949. Al. Pri. v. I. p. 145.

25. GOSCELMUS. 112 b.
 27. RICHARD, FILIUS GILBERTI
 COMITIS 113 a.
 28. ROGER DE BUSLI. 113 a.

This baron enjoyed many lordships, and his principal places of residence were at Tikhil in Yorkshire, and Hougham, Lincolnshire; but the barony terminated in John his grandson, who left one daughter and heir, married to Robert de Vipount, a great baron of that time.

Peerage, 2d v. p. 101.

29. ROBERT DE ALBEMARLE. 113 a.
 30. ROBERT BASTARD. 113 a.
 31. RICHARD, FILIUS TUROLDI. 113 b.

Thorold was sheriff of Lincolnshire, and founded the priory of Spalding in Lincolnshire, in 1052; but whether he was father of this Richard does not appear.

Brad. Int. 275.

32. RADULFUS DE LIMESI. 113 b.
 33. RADULFUS PAGENEL. 113 b.
 34. RADULFUS DE FELGERES. 113 b.
 35. RADULFUS DE POMEREI. 113 b.
 36. RUALD ADOBED. 114 b.
 37. TETBALDUS, FILIUS BER-
 NERII. 115 a.
 38. TURSTIN, FILIUS ROLF. 115 b.
 39. ALURED DE ISPANIA. 115 b.
 40. ALURED BRITO. 115 b.
 41. ANSGERUS. 116 a.

* Earl of Clare.

42. Al-

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 42. AIULFUS. | 116 a. |
| 43. ODO, FILIUS GAMELIN. | 116 b. |
| 44. OSBERN DE SALCEID. | 116 b. |
| 45. UXOR HERVEY DE HELION. | 117 a. |
| 46. GIROLDUS, THE CHAPLAIN. | 117 a. |
| 47. GIRARDUS. | 117 a. |
| 48. GODEBOLDUS. | 117 a. |
| 49. NICHOLAUS BALISTARIUS. | 117 a. |
| 50. FULCHERUS. | 117 b. |
| 51. HAIMERICUS. | 117 b. |
| 52. WILLELMUS, and other servants of
the King. | 117 b. |
| 53. COLVIN, and other Thains of the
King. | 118 a. |

C O R N W A L L.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. REX WILLELMUS. | 120 a. |
| 2. BISHOP OF EXETER. | 120 b. |
| 3. CHURCH OF TAVISTOCK. | 121 a. |
| 4. CHURCHES OF ST. MICHAEL,
AND OTHER SAINTS. | 120 b. |
| 5. EARL MORETON. | 121 b. |
| 6. JUDHEL DE TOTNESS. | 125 a. |
| 7. GOSCELMUS. | 125 a. |

M I D D L E S E X.

1. REX WILLELMUS. 127 a.

2. ARCHBISHOP OF CANTER-
BURY. 127 a.3. BISHOP OF LONDON AND HIS
CANONS. 127 a.

4. ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER. 128 a.

5. ABBEY OF THE HOLY TRINITY
AT ROUEN. 128 b.

This is called the Monastery of the Holy Trinity upon the hill at Rouen; it is a Benedictine Abbey, and stood upon St. Catherine's Hill, near Rouen, and was founded in 1030, by Gosselin, Viscount d'Arques and de Dieppe, who became its first abbat.

Mon. Ang. v. II. p. 949. 52. Al. Pri. v. II. p. 25.

6. ABBEY OF BERKING. 128 b.

7. EARL ROGER. 129 a.

8. EARL MORETON. 129 a.

9. GEOFFRY OF MANDEVILE. 129 b.

10. ERNULFUS DE HESDING. 129 b.

11. WALTER, FILIUS OTHER. 130 a.

12. WALTER DE S. WALERI. 130 a.

This Walter de S. Walerie was possessed also of lands in Suffex; and Ranulf de St. Walerie had several lordships in Lincolnshire, but records make little mention of their descendants.

13. RICHARD FILIUS GILBERTI. 130 a.

14. ROBERT GERNON. 130 a.

He was descended from the house of Bologne, and assisted William the Conqueror in the invasion of this realm; in reward of his services he had grants of several lordships in com. Middlesex, Hertford, Bucks, Hereford, Cambridge, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk; and from him the noble family of Cavendish is lineally descended; and William his second son assumed the name of Montfichet.

Morant, 2 vol. p. 576. I Col. 124.

15. ROBERT FAFITON. 130 a

16. ROBERT, FILIUS ROZELIN. 130 b.

17. ROBERT BLOUNT. 130 b.

From this Robert descended William le Blund or Blount, who was one of the rebellious barons against Henry III. and being standard-bearer to Montfort Earl of Leicester, at the battle of Lewes, was there slain, leaving his two sisters his heirs.

Peer. v. II. p. 117.

18. ROGER DE RAMES. 130 b.

Roger de Rames, Ramis, otherwise Raine, came over with the Conqueror, and was rewarded with several manors in this counety, and in com. Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

His possessions in Essex were erected into a barony, called the Barony of Raines.

Mor. Eff. v. II. p. 175.

19. WILLIAM, FILIUS ANSCULFI. 130 b.

20. EDWARD DE SARISBERIE. 130 b.

21. AUBERY DE VER. 130 b.

Progenitor to the noble family of Vere, late
Earls of Oxford. Dugd. Warw.

22. RANULFUS, BROTHER OF
ILGER. 130 b.

23. DERMAN. 130 b.

24. JUDITH, COUNTESS. 130 b.

She was daughter of Odo Earl of Albemarle,
by Adeliza his wife, half sister to William the
Conqueror, and widow of Waltheof Earl of
Northumberland, Huntingdon, and Northampton.
She left three daughters, Matilda, Judith, and
Alice. The first was married to Simon de St. Liz,
with whom he had the county of Northampton,
and Huntingdon; the second to Ralph de Tony,
baron of Flamstead; and the third to Robert, fourth
son of Richard de Tonebridge.

Mills. Cat. Hon. p. 713.

25. ELEMOSINARI REGIS. 130 b.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

BURGUM HERTFORDE:	132 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS.	132 a.
2. ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.	133 a.
3. BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.	133 a.
4. BISHOP OF LONDON.	133 b.
5. BISHOP OF BAIEUX.	134 a.
6. BISHOP OF LISIEUX.	134 b.
7. BISHOP OF ¹ CHESTER.	135 a.
8. ABBEY OF ELY.	135 a.
9. ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER.	135 a.
10. ABBEY OF ST. ALBAN.	135 b.
11. ABBESS OF RAMESEY.	136 a.
12. ABBESS OF ² CETRIZ.	136 a.
13. CANONS OF LONDON.	136 a.
14. CANONS OF WALTHAM CROSS.	136 b.
15. EARL MORETON.	136 b.
16. EARL ALAN.	136 b.
17. EARL EUSTACE.	137 a.
18. EARL ROGER.	137 b.
19. ROBERT DE OLGİ.	137 b.
20. ROBERT GERON.	137 b.
21. ROBERT DE TODENI.	138 a.

¹ Peter Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, but called Chester, on account of the See being removed by him thither, it being then in the diocese of Lichfield.

² Chatteris in Cambridgeshire.

Upon

Upon this Robert de Todeni William the Conqueror bestowed the lordship of Belvoir; he built there that famous castle, and made it the chief seat of his barony. He died about 1088, and was succeeded by William his son and heir, who took the name of de Albini, with the addition of Brito, to distinguish him from William de Albini, chief Butler of the realm.

Peerage, v. II. p. 9.

22. RALPH DE TODENI. 138 a.

23. RALFH DE LIMESY. 138 a.

He was probably nearly related to Robert de Limesey, bishop of Coventry and Litchfield.

24. RALFH BANGIARD. 138 a.

He possessed many lordships; the head of his barony was Baynard's Castle in Thames-street, London, but was lost by his grandson Henry, on his taking part with the Earl of Main and others against Henry I. Peerage, v. II. p. 103.

25. RANULF, brother of ILGERIUS. 138 b.

26. HUGH DE GRENTEMAISNIL. 138 b.

He accompanied the Conqueror into England, had very great trusts committed to his charge, and possessed by the Conqueror's gift near 100 lordships in several counties: He was created baron of Hinckley, and Lord High Steward of England, by William Rufus: He left two daughters his co-heirs. Petronella, married to Robert Blanchmaines Earl of Leicester, who brought to her husband the said office

office and barony; and Alice married to Roger Bigot, father of Hugh Bigot, first Earl of Norfolk.

Nichols, Hist. of Hinckley, *passim*.

27. HUGH DE BELCHAMP. 138 b.

He came into England with William, and had 43 lordships given him, most of them in Bedfordshire: He seems to have been the head of the noble family of Beauchamp.

Peerage, v. II. p. 27.

28. WILLIAM DE OW. 138 b.

29. WILLIAM DE ODBURVILL. 139 a.

This William de Odburvill, or Aubervill, possessed Berlai; and was brother of Roger de Odburvill, who held 18 lordships in Essex and Suffolk; but the barony of Berlai expired in the time of King John in William his grandson.

Peerage, v. II. p. 110.

30. WALTERUS FLANDRENSIS 139 a.

He assumed this surname in regard he came from Flanders, and assisted the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings.

Walter Bek, who came over with the Conqueror, had a large inheritance in Flanders, and several lordships given him in England; but whether Walter Flandrensis, and Walter Bek, were one and the same person, does not sufficiently appear.

31. EUDO FILIUS HUBERTI. 139 a.

Hubert de Rie, father of Eudo, was privado to both Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror,

queror, and also envoy in the greatest and most private matters that passed between them.

Brady's Hist. Eng. 217.

32. EDWARD VICECOMES. 139 a.

33. GEOFFRY DE MANDEVILLE. 139 a.

34. GEOFFRY DE BECK. 140 a.

35. GOISBERT DE BELVACO. 140. b.

36. PETER DE VALONGIES. 140 b.

This Peter de Valongies or Valoines, was a great baron, and married Albreda, sister to Eudo Dapifer; his descendants made the castle of Oxford the principal seat of their barony.

He is called the Conqueror's Nephew.

Blomef. Norf. V. p. 787.

37. HARDWIN DE SCALERS. 141 b.

He came over with the Conqueror, and was ancestor to the noble family of the Eschalers, or Scales, which continued in the male line until the 38th Henry VI. Morant, Eff. II. p. 26.

38. EDGAR ADELING.

He was grandson of Edmund Ironside, heir to the crown, and darling of the nation. William the Conqueror is said to have given many and large possessions to him; but this is the only place in which his name, as holding land of the King, is found in Domesday. He was alive in 1098, 12th William Rufus; but how long after, history is silent.

39. MAIGNO BRITO. 142 a.

40. GILBERT, FILIUS SALOMONIS. 142 a.

41. SI-

41. SIGAR DE CIOCHES. 142 a.

He was one of the great Barons who attended William the Conqueror in his expedition to England, and was rewarded with several lordships in Hertfordshire, Gloucestershire, Bedfordshire, and Northamptonshire, and he was probably nearly allied to Gunfrid de Cioches, a person of great note.

Peerage, v. II. p. 69.

42. DERMAN ET ALWARD, ET ALII ANGLICI REGIS. 142 a.

These two were Thaners, or Gentlemen retainers of King William the Conqueror, who did personally attend upon the King, and held their lands of him by the service of their duty and attendance upon his person, so long as they held their office or place under him. Chaunc. Hert. 328.

43. ROTHAIIS, uxor RICARDI. 142 b.

She was daughter of Walter Giffard, earl of Buckingham, and by her husband Richard Fitz Gilbert, had 5 sons, the eldest of which, Gilbert, married Adeliza, daughter of the Earl of Clermont. After the death of Richard Fitz Gilbert, she married Eudo Dapifer. Id. 214.

44. ADELIZA, uxor HUGH DE GRENTAISNIL. 142 b.

45. FILIA RADULFI TAILBOIS. 142 b.

BUCK-

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

BOCKINGHEHAM.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| | 143 a. |
| 1. REX WILLELMUS. | 143 a. |
| 2. ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. | 143 b. |
| 3. BISHOP OF WINCHESTER. | 143 b. |
| 3. BISHOP OF LINCOLN. | 143 b. |
| 4. BISHOP OF BAIEUX. | 144 a. |
| 5. BISHOP OF CONSTANCE. | 145 a. |
| 6. BISHOP OF LISIEUX. | 145 b. |
| 7. ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER. | 145 b. |
| 8. ABBEY OF ST. ALBAN. | 145 b. |
| 9. ABBESS OF BERKING. | 146 a. |
| 10. CANONS OF OXFORD. | 146 a. |
| 11. REINBALDUS PRESBYTER. | 146 a. |
| 12. EARL MORETON. | 146 a. |
| 13. EARL HUGH. | 146 b. |
| 14. WALTER GIFARD. | 147 a. |
| 15. WILLIAM DE WARREN. | 148 a. |
| 16. WILLIAM PEVEREL. | 148 a. |
| 17. WILLIAM, FILIUS ANSCULFI. | 148 b. |
| 18. ROBERT DE TODENI. | 149 a. |
| 19. ROBERT DE OILGI. | 149 a. |
| 20. ROBERT GERNON. | 149 b. |
| 21. GEOFFREY DE MANDEVILLE. | 149 b. |

¹ Remigius.

22. GIL-

22. GILBERT DE GAUNT. 149 b.

This Gilbert de Gaunt was son of Baldwin Earl of Flanders, and nephew to the Conqueror; he married Alice, daughter and heir of Robert son of Hugh Mountfort: He possessed several lordships in different counties. and fixed his seat at Falkingham, in the county of Lincoln, which he made the head of his barony. Gilbert the 5th was summoned to parliament 26 Edw. 1st. but having no issue, he constituted the King heir to all the lands of his barony, and the others went to his heirs female.

Coll. Baronetage, v. I. 451.

23. MILO CRISPIN. 149 b.

24. EDWARD DE SARISBERIE. 150 b.

25. HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP. 150 b.

26. HUGH DE BOLEBECK. 150 b.

He possessed 13 lordships, and had issue Hugh and Walter, who both succeeded to the barony, with the last of which it expired in an heir female, married to Robert de Vere, afterwards earl of Oxford.

Peerage, v. II. p. 99.

27. HENRY DE FEIRERES. 151 a.

28. WALTER DE VERNON. 151 a.

29. WALTER FILIUS OTHER. 151 a.

30. WALTER FLANDRENSIS. 151 a.

31. WILLIAM DE FELGERES. 151 a.

32. WILLIAM CAMERARIUS. 151 a.

33. WILLIAM, FILIUS CONSTAN-

TINI.

151 a.

34. WILLIAM, FILIUS MANNE. 151 a.
 35. TURSTIN FILIUS ROLF. 151 a.
 36. TURTIN MANTEL. 151 b.
 37. RALPH DE FELGERES. 152 b.
 38. BERTRAN DE VERDUN. 151 b.

This barony ended with Theobald de Verden, in the reign of Edward II. he leaving three daughters his heirs. Peerage, v. II. p. 108.

39. NIGEL DE ALBINI. 151 b.

He was younger son of Roger de Albini (Pincerna) by Amicia de Mowbray his wife; he slew Robert Duke of Normandy's horse at the battle of Tenerchebray, and brought him prisoner to king Henry I. who, for his great services, added to the possessions bestowed on him by the Conqueror, the lands of Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, forfeited for treason. He died 3d Stephen; and Roger, his eldest son, by command of king Henry I. took the surname of Mowbray, and from him are descended the Dukes of Norfolk.

Id. p. 12.

40. NIGEL DE BEREVILE. 151 b.
 41. ROGER DE IVERI. 151 b.
 42. RICHARD DE INGANIA. 151 b.

The barony of Ingania, or Engaine, continued in this family till the 41st of Edward III. when Thomas Engaine dying without issue, his three sisters became his heirs.

Peerage, v. II. p. 106.

43. MANNO BRITO. 151 b.
 44. GO-

- 44. GOZELINUS BRITO. 152 a.
- 45. URSONUS DE BERSERS. 152 a.
- 46. WINEMAR FLANDRENSIS. 152 a.
- 47. MARTIN. 152 a.
- 48. HERVEY LEGATUS. 152 b.
- 49. HASCOIT MUSARD. 152 b.
- 50. GUNFRIDUS DE CIOCHES. 152 b.

He possessed 16 lordships in Northamptonshire, and others in Bedfordshire, Leicestershire, and Lincolnshire.

- 51. GILONS, FRATER ANSCULFI. 152 b.
- 52. MATHILDIS REGINA. 152 b.

She died November 2, 1083, from whence it is evident, the compilation of Domesday was begun before her death, although not finished until 1086. In Dorsetshire, p. 75. 2. a. and in Gloucestershire, p. 163. 2. b. it is said, Matilda *tenuit*, and not *tenet* Litlefrome, Turneberie, Fareforde, &c. Therefore the survey of these counties was not taken till after her death.

- 53. COUNTESS JUDITH. 152 b.
- 54. AZELINA, UXOR RALPH TAIL-
BOIS. 153 a.
- 55. ALRICUS COQUUS. 153 a.
- 56. ALSI. 153 a.
- 57. LEWIN DE NEWEHAM, et alii
Taini Regis et elemosinarii. 153 a.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXENEFORD.

154 a.

1. REX WILLELMUS.

154 b.

2. ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

155 a.

3. BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

155 a.

4. BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

155 a.

5. BISHOP OF EXETER.

155 a.

6. BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

155 a.

7. BISHOP OF BAIEUX.

155 b.

8. BISHOP OF LISIEUX.

156 b.

9. ABBEY OF ABINGDON.

156 b.

10. ABBEY OF BATTEL.

157 a.

11. ABBEY OF WINCHECOMB.

157 a.

12. ABBEY OF PRATELLIS.

157 a.

13. CHURCH OF ST. DENYS OF PARIS.

157 a.

An Abbey of Benedictine Monks, not far from Paris, built and founded A. D. 639, by Dagobert King of France, and since that time much enriched by his successors. Many of the king's of

¹ Preaux, dioc. of Lisieux. In this town there are two Benedictine Abbeys; one for Monks, the other for Nuns; founded about 1040 by Hanfridus de Vetulis, father of Roger de Bellomont, and Albreda his wife.

Neust. Pia, p. 520. Al. Pri. v. I. p. 90.

G

France

France are buried in the church belonging to this Abbey.

Al. Pri. v. II. p. 117.

14. CANONS OF OXFORD, and other

Clerks.

	157 a.
15. EARL HUGH.	157 a.
16. EARL MORETON.	157 a.
17. EARL OF EUREUX.	157 a.
18. EARL AUBERY.	157 b.
19. EARL EUSTACE.	157 b.
20. WALTER GIFARD.	157 b.
21. WILLIAM, FILIUS ANSCULFI.	157 b.
22. WILLIAM DE WARENE.	157 b.
23. WILLIAM PEVERELL.	157 b.
24. HENRY DE FERREIRES.	157 b.
25. HUGH DE BOLEBECK.	157 b.
26. HUGH DE IVERY.	157 b.
27. ROBERT DE STADFORD.	158.
28. ROBERT DE OILGL.	158.
28. ROGER DE IVERY.	158 b.
29. RALPH DE MORTIMER.	159 a.
31. RALPH PEVERELL.	159 a.
32. RICHARD DE CURCI.	159 a.

This Richard de Curcy came over with the Conqueror, was of Courcy in Normandy, and progenitor of the noble family of Courcy, baron of Kinsale in Ireland.

Peerage, v. II. p. 99.

33. RICHARD PUINGIAND.	159 a.
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34. BERENGER DE TODENI. 159 a.
See Robert de Toden.
35. MILO CRISPIN. 159 a.
36. WIDO DE REINBODCURTH. 159 b.
37. GILO BROTHER OF ANSCULF. 159 b.
38. GILBERT DE GAUNT. 159 b.
39. GEOFFRY DE MANDEVILE. 159 b.
40. ERNULF DE HESDING. 160 a.
41. EDWARD DE SARISBERIE. 160 a.
42. SWAIN SHERIFF. 160 a.
43. ALURED NEPOS WIGOTI. 160 a.
44. WIDO DE OLG. 160 a.
45. WALTER FITZ PONZ. 160 a.
46. WILLIAM LEURIC. 160 a.
47. WILLIAM, FILIUS MANNE. 160 a.
48. ILBODUS, BROTHER OF ERNULF
DE HESDING. 160 a.
49. REINBALDUS. 160 a.
50. ROBERT, FILIUS MURDAC. 160 a.
51. OSBERN GIFARD. 160 a.
52. BENZELINUS. 160 a.
53. JUDITH COUNTESS. 160 a.
54. CHRISTINA. 160 a.
She was one of the sisters of Edgar Atheling.
Chaunc. Hert. 256.
55. UXOR ROGERII DE IVERI. 160 a.
56. HASCOIT MUSARD. 159 b.
57. TURCHIL. 160 b.

**58. RICARDUS INGANIA ET ALII
MINISTRIC REGIS.**

160 b.

**WILLIELMI COMITIS TERRÆ DE
FEUDO.**

161 a.

William Fitz Osbern Earl of Hereford, died
5th William the 1st, and Roger his son succeeded
him; but being concerned in a conspiracy against
the Conqueror, he ended his days in prison; and
these lands seem to have been part of the fee of
William Earl of Hereford the father, and at the
time of the survey let out to farm by the King.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

CIVITAS DE GLOWECESTRE.	162 a.
CASTELLUM DE ESTRIGHOIEL.	162 a.
WALES. (IN)	162 a.
BURGUM DE WINCELCUMBE.	162 b.
1. REX WILLELMUS.	162 b.
2. ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.	164 b.
3. BISHOP OF * WORCESTER.	164 b.
4. BISHOP OF * HEREFORD.	165 a.
5. BISHOP OF * EXETER.	165 a.
6. BISHOP OF * CONSTANCE, or	
ST. LO.	165 a.
7. CHURCH OF BATH.	165 a.
8. ABBEY OF GLASTONBURY.	165 a.
9. ABBEY OF MALMSBURY.	165 a.
10. ABBEY OF GLOUCESTER.	165 b.
11. ABBEY OF WINCHCOMBE.	165 b.
12. ABBEY OF EVESHAM.	165 b.
13. ABBEY OF ABINGDON.	166 a.
14. ABBEY OF PERSHORE.	166 a.
15. ABBEY OF COVENTRY.	166 a.

¹ Wulfstan.

² Robert.

³ Osbern.

⁴ Coutances in Normandy ; St. Lo, a vill in lower Normandy, in the diocese of C.

16. ABBEY OF ³ CORMELIES. 166 a.
 17. ABBEY OF ² LIRE. 166 a.
 18. ABBEY OF ³ EGLESHAM. 166 a.
 19. ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER. 166 a.
 20. CHURCH OF ST. DENNIS OF
 PARIS. 166 a.

- 21 CHURCH OF ⁴ LANHEIG. 166 b.
 22. CHURCH OF ST. EBRULFI. 166 b.

A famous Benedictine Abbey, in a town called St. Evrau, in the diocese of Lisieux; it was founded by St. Ebrulfus, A. D. 575, but being destroyed, it was restored by William Gerouis, and his nephews Hugh and Robert de Grandmesnil.

Al. Pri. v. l. p. 81.

23. CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY
 OF CAEN. 166 b.

24. CHURCH OF TROARZ. 166 b.

A Benedictine Abbey in the diocese of Baieux, founded 1050 by Roger II. de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury. The town is now called Trouarn, and is situated on the river Dive.

Neust. Pia. p. 558. Al. Pri. v. l. p. 125.

² Corneile, in the diocese of Lisieux, a Benedictine Abbey in the town of that name, founded A. D. 1060, by William Earl of Breteuil.

Neust. Pia, p. 595. Al. Pri. v. l. p. 95.

³ In Normandy.

³ Einsham in Oxfordshire.

⁴ St. Mary, at Lambeth. Bibl. Top. Brit. N^o XXXIX.

25. CHURCH OF CIRENCESTER. 166 b.
 26. RENBALDUS PRESBYTER. 166 b.
 27. EARL ROGER. 166 b.
 28. EARL HUGH. 166 b.
 29. EARL MORETON. 166 b.
 30. GILBERT MAMINOT BISHOP OF
LISIEUX. 166 b.
 31. WILLIAM DE OW. 166 b.
 32. WILLAM, FILIUS BADERON. 167 a.
 33. WILLIAM CAMERARIUS. 167 a.
 34. WILLIAM GOIZENBODED. 167 a.
- He was a Norman, and had 12 large manors
in this county.
35. WILLIAM, FILIUS WIDON. 167 a.
 36. WILLIAM FROISSELEUU. 167 b.
 37. WILLIAM, FILIUS NORMAN. 167 b.
 38. WILLIAM LEURIC. 167 b.
 39. ROGER DE LACI. 167 b.
 40. ROGER DE BEAUMONT. 168 a.
 41. ROGER DE IVERI. 168 a.
 42. ROGER DE BERKELAY. 168 a.
 43. RALPH, Brother of ROGER DE
BERKELAY. 168 a.
- This Ralph is omitted by Genealogists in the
pedigree of the Earls of Berkeley.
44. RALPH PAGNEL. 168 a.
 45. RALPH DE TODENI. 168 a.
 46. ROBERT DE TODENI. 168 a.

47. ROBERT DISPENSER. 168 a.

He was steward to William the Conqueror, and one of his barons, and had great possessions in the counties of Warwick, Lincoln, Leicester, and Gloucester. He was brother to the Earl of Montgomery, and to Urso de Aberot, hereditary Sheriff of the county of Worcester, and progenitor to the noble family of Spencer, now Duke of Marlborough.

1 Collins Peer. p. 204.

48. ROBERT DE OILGL. 168 b.

49. RICHARDUS LEGATUS. 168 b.

50. OSBERN GIFARD. 168 b.

51. GOISFRIDUS ORLETEILE. 168 b.

52. GILBERT, FILIUS TUROLD. 168 b.

He took part with Robert Duke of Normandy, against William Rufus, and his estates in England were seized.

53. DURANDUS VICECOMES. 168 b.

54. DROGO, FILIUS PONZ. 168 b.

55. WALTER, FILIUS PONZ. 168 b.

56. WALTER, FILIUS ROGERII. 169 a.

57. WALTER THE DEACON. 169 a.

58. WALTER BALISTARIUS. 169 a.

59. HENRY DE FERIERES. 169 a.

60. ERNULF DE HESDING. 169 a.

61. HERALDUS, FILIUS RADUL.

PHI.

169 a.

Radulph, or Ralph, was son of Walter de Medantine, by Goda his wife, who was daughter of King

King Etheldred. He had been official Earl of Hereford ; but so infamous for his cowardice, that he was removed from his office.

Peerage, vol. II. p. 149.

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| 62. | HUGH DE GRENTEMAISNEL. | 169 a. |
| 63. | HUGH LASNE. | 169 a. |
| 64. | MILO CRISPIN. | 169 b. |
| 65. | URSO DE ABETOT. | 169 b. |

He was brother to Hugh de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel ; he is sometimes called Urso Vicecomes, and Urso de Worcester, in regard he was hereditary Sheriff of Worcestershire, and Constable of the castle of Worcester. He was one of William's great Counsellors. Emeline his only child, was wife to Walter de Beauchamp, a great Baron.

Peerage, v. II. p. 104.

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| 66. | HASCOIT MUSARD. | 169 b. |
| 67. | TURSTIN, FILIUS ROLF. | 169 b. |
| 68. | ANSFRID DE CORMELIES. | 169 b. |
| 69. | HUMFRY, the Chamberlain. | 170 a. |
| 70. | HUMFRY DE MEDEHALLE. | 170 a. |
| 71. | HUMFRY, the Cook. | 170 a. |
| 72. | SIGAR DE CIOCHES. | 170 a. |
| 73. | MACI DE MAURITANIE. | 170 a. |
| 74. | GOZELINUS BRITO. | 170 a. |
| 75. | ROGER, FILIUS RALPH. | 170 a. |
| 76. | UXOR GERI. | 170 a. |
| 77. | BALDWIN. | 170 a. |
| 78. | ELSI ET ALII THANI REGIS. | 170 b. |

WOR.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

- CIVITAS WIRECESTRE.** 172 a.
1. **REX WILLELMUS.** 172 a.
 2. **CHURCH OF WORCESTER.** 172 b.
 3. **BISHOP OF ' HEREFORD.** 174 a.
 4. **CHURCH OF ST. DENNIS.** 174 a.
 5. **CHURCH OF COVENTRY.** 174 a.
 6. **CHURCH DE CORMELIES.** 174 a.
 7. **CHURCH OF GLOUCESTER.** 174 a.
 8. **CHURCH OF WESTMINSTER.** 174 b.
 9. **CHURCH OF PERSHORE.** 175 a.
 10. **CHURCH OF EVESHAM.** 175 b.
 11. **BISHOP OF BAIEUX.** 176 a.
 12. **CHURCH OF ST. GUTHLAC.** 176 a.

Many Religious Societies were established to his Honour, besides Crowland, in different parts of the kingdom.

Nash's Worcestershire, I. p. 15.

13. **CLERKS OF ' WREHAMTONE.** 176 a.
14. **EARL ROGER.** 176 a.
15. **RALPH DE TODENI.** 176 a.
16. **RALPH DE MORTIMER.** 176 b.
17. **ROBERT DE STADFORD.** 176 b.
18. **ROGER DE LACI.** 176 b.

* Robert.

* Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire.

19. OSBERN FILIUS RICARDI
SCRUPE.

176 b.

His principal seat was at Ricard's Castle, in Herefordshire, and so called from Richard his father, the builder of it. He was progenitor of the family of Says. He was son of Richard Scrop.

Nash's Worcesterhire, l. p. 15.

Dugd. Warwickshire, p. 13.

20. GILBERT, FILIUS TUROLDI. 176 b.

21. DROGO, FILIUS PONZ. 177 a.

22. HERALDUS, FILIUS RADULFI. 177 a.

23. WILLIAM, FILIUS ANSCULFI. 177 a.

24. WILLIAM, FILIUS CORBUTION. 177 b.

25. WILLIAM GOIZENBODED. 177 b.

26. URSO DE ABETOTH. 177 b.

27. HUGH LASNE. 177 b.

28. ELDEVE. 178 a.

Herald was son of Ralph Earl of Hereford, and father of John Lord of Sudley, in the county of Gloucester, and of Robert de Ewyas, so called from a castle in the county of Hereford.

HERE-

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HEREFORD CIVITAS.	179 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS.	179 b.
2. BISHOP OF HEREFORD.	181 b.
3. CHURCH OF CORMELIES.	182 b.
4. CHURCH OF LIRE.	182 b.
5. CHURCH OF GLOUCESTER.	182 b.
6. CHURCH OF ST. GUTHLAC.	182 b.
7. NIGEL MEDICUS.	183 a.
8. RALF DE TODENI.	183 a.
9. RALF DE MORTIMER.	183 b.
10. ROGER DE LACI.	184 a.
11. ROGER DE MUCELGROS.	185 a.
12. ROBERT GERONON.	185 a.
13. HENRY DE FERIERS.	185 a.
14. WILLIAM DE SCHOIES.	185 b.
15. WILLIAM, FILIUS BADERON.	185 b.
16. WILLIAM, FILIUS NORMAN.	185 b.
17. TURSTIN, FILIUS ROLF.	185 b.
18. ALBERTUS LOTHARIENSIS.	186 a.
19. ALURED DE MARLBOROUGH.	186 a.
20. ALURED DE HISPANIA.	186 a.
21. ANSFRID DE CORMELIES.	186 a.
22. DURANDUS DE GLOUCESTER.	186 b.

* Robert.

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|-----|--------------------------|--------|
| 23. | DROGO, FILIUS PONZ. | 186 b. |
| 24. | OSBERN, FILIUS RICARDI. | 186 b. |
| 25. | GILBERT, FILIUS TUROLD. | 186 b. |
| 26. | ILBERTUS, FILIUS TUROLD. | 187 a. |
| 27. | HERMANNUS DE DREUUES. | 187 a. |
| 28. | HUMFRY DE BUIVILE. | 187 a. |
| 29. | HUGH LASNE. | 187 a. |
| 30. | URSO DE ABETOTH. | 187 b. |
| 31. | GRIFFIN FILIUS MARIADOC. | 187 b. |
| 32. | RAYNERIUS. | 187 b. |
| 33. | CARBONEL. | 187 b. |
| 34. | UXOR RADULFI CAPELLANI. | 187 b. |
| 35. | STEPHEN. | 187 b. |
| 36. | MADOCH, EDRIC, ELMER. | 187 b. |

These were Taini, or *Servientes Regis*.

CAMBRIGESHIRE.

- BURGUM DE GRENTEBRIGE.** 189 a.
1. WILLELMUS REX. 189 a.
 2. BISHOP OF ' WINCHESTER. 190 a
 3. BISHOP OF ' LINCOLN. 190 a.
 4. BISHOP OF ' ROCHESTER. 190 b.
 5. ABBAT OF ELY. 190 b.
 6. ABBAT OF ST. EDMUND. 192 a.
 7. ABBEY OF RAMSEY. 192 b.
 8. ABBEY OF TORN. 192 b.
 9. ABBEY OF CROILAND. 192 b.
 10. ABBEY OF WANDREGISILUS 193 a.
 11. ABBESS OF CIETRIZ. 193 a.
 12. EARL MORETON. 193 a.
 13. EARL ROGER. 193 a.
 14. EARL ALAN. 193 b.
 15. EARL EUSTACE. 196 a.
 16. CANONS OF BAIEUX. 196 a.
 17. WALTER GIFFFARD. 196 a.
 18. WILLIAM DE WARREN. 196 a.
 19. RICHARD, FILIUS GILBERT
EARL. 196 b.
 20. ROBERT DE TODENI. 196 b.

Walkelin.

Remigius.

Gundulphus.

21. ROBERT GERNON. 196 b.
20. GEOFFRY DE MANDEVILLE. 197 a.
21. GILBERT DE GAUNT. 197 a.
22. GILBERT, FILIUS TURALDI. 197 b.
23. EUDO DAPIFER. 197 b.

He was fourth son of Hubert de Rie, and steward of the household to William the Conqueror. See Eudo, filius Huberti.

Br. Hist. 205.

24. HARDWIN DE SCALERS. 197 b.
25. HUGH DE BERNERS. 199 a.

Progenitor of the noble family of Berners, Lord Berners.

26. HUGH DE PORT. 199 a.
27. AUBERY DE VER. 199 b.
28. EUSTACE DE HUNTINGDON. 199 b.
29. WIDO DE REINBECOURT. 199 b.
30. PICOT DE CAMBRIGE. 200 a.
31. PETER DE VALOINGES. 201 b.
32. RALPH, BROTHER OF ILGER. 201 b.
33. JOHN, SON OF WALRAN. 201 b.
34. WILLIAM SON OF ANSCULF. 201 b.
35. WILLIAM DE CAHAINGES. 201 b.

He came into England with the Conqueror, and was Sheriff of Northamptonshire in the beginning of the reign of King William Rufus.

Brad. Hist. p. 143.

36. ROBERT FASITON. 201 b.

37. DAVID DE ARGENTOMAGO. 202 a.

He was probably ancestor of Reginald de Argenteon, Sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdonshire, 5 R. 1st; a family which continued of great note for several generations.

Peerage, v. II. p. 145.

38. CARPENTERS OF THE KING. 202. a.

39. JUDITH COUNTESS. 202 a.

40. AZELINA WIFE OF RALPH

TAILBOIS.

202 b.

41. UXOR BOSELINI DE DIVE. 202 b.

42. ERCHENGER THE BAKER. 202 b.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

- BURGUM HUNTEDONE.** 203 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS. 203 b.
 2. BISHOP OF LINCOLN. 203 b.
 3. BISHOP OF CONSTANCE. 204 a.
 4. ABBEY OF ELY. 204 a.
 5. ABBEY OF CROILAND. 204 a.
 6. ABBEY OF RAMESEY. 204 a.
 7. ABBEY OF TORN. 205 a.
 8. ABBEY OF PETERBOROUGH. 205 a.
 9. EARL EUSTACE. 205 a.
 10. EARL OF OW. 205 b.
 11. EARL HUGH. 205 b.
 12. WALTER GIFARD. 205 b.
 13. WILLIAM DE WAREN. 205 b.
 14. HUGH DE BOLBEC. 205 b.
 15. EUDO, FILIUS HUBERTI. 205 b.
 16. SWAIN OF ESSEX. 205 b.
 17. ROGER DE IVERI. 205 b.
 18. ARNULF DE HESDING. 205 b.
 19. EUSTACE SHERIFF. 206 a.
 20. JUDITH COUNTESS. 206 b.
 21. GILBERT DE GAUNT. 207 a.
 22. AUBERY DE VER. 207 a.

23. WILLIAM, FILIUS ANSCULFI. 207. b.
24. RALPH, BROTHER OF ILGER. 207 a.
25. ROBERT FASITON. 207 a.
26. WILLIAM INGANIA. 207 a.
27. RALPH, FILIUS OSMUNDI. 207 a.
28. ROTHAI, UXOR RICARDI,
FIL. GILBERTI. 207 a.

29. THAINS OF THE KING. 207 b.

Claims and Inquests in Huntingdon-

shire,

208 a.

BED-

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BEDEFORD.	209 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS.	209 a.
2. BISHOP OF BAIEUX.	209 b.
3. BISHOP OF CONSTANCE.	209 b.
4. BISHOP OF LINCOLN.	210 a.
5. BISHOP OF DURHAM.	210 b.
6. ABBEY OF ST. EDMUND.	210 b.
7. ABBEY OF PETERBOROUGH.	210 b.
8. ABBEY OF RAMSEY.	210 b.
9. ABBEY OF ST. PETER, WEST-	
MINSTER.	211 a.
10. ABBEY OF TORNBY.	211 a.
11. ABBEY OF BERKING.	211 a.
12. CANONS OF ST. PAUL'S, LON-	
DON.	211 a.
13. CANONS OF BEDFORD.	211 a.
14. ERNVINUS PRESBYTER.	211 a.
15. EARL EUSTACE.	211 a.
16. WALTER GIFARD.	211 a.
17. WILLIAM DE WARREN.	211 b.
18. WILLIAM DE OW.	211 b.
19. MILO CRISPIN.	212 a.
20. ERNULF DE HESDING.	212 a.
21. EUDO, FILIUS HUBERTI.	212 a.
22. WILLIAM PEVEREL.	212 b.
23. HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP.	212 b.

* William de Carilefo.

24. NIGEL DE ALBINI. 214 a.

25. WILLIAM SPECH. 214 b.

Walter de Espec, who lived in the reign of the Conqueror, had an only son, Walter, who was slain by a fall from a swift running horse in the lifetime of his father.

Of this family probably was Walter de Espec, who by his military skill and eloquence, was very instrumental in procuring a glorious victory to the English at the battle of North Allerton. He was also skilful in the laws, being a Justice itinerant in the beginning of the reign of King Stephen.

Peer. v. II. p. 137.

26. ROBERT DE TODENI. 215 a.

27. GILBERT DE GAUNT. 215 a.

28. ROBERT DE OILGI. 215 a.

29. RALPH, BROTHER OF ILGER. 215 a.

30. ROBERT FAFITON. 215 a.

31. ALURED DE LINCOLN. 215 b.

He held also 51 Lordships in Lincolnshire; Robert his brother held the Castle of Wareham, in com' Dorset, against King Stephen, on behalf of Maud the Empress. The last descendant from Alarud died 48 Henry III. without issue male, leaving his three sisters his next heirs.

Peerage, v. II. p. 75.

32. WALTER FLANDRENSIS. 215 b.

33. WALTER, BROTHER OF SEIER. 216 a.

34. HUGH FLANDRENSIS. 216 a.

5. HUGH PINCERNA. 216 a.

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| 36. SIGAR DE CIOCHES. | 216 a |
| 37. GUNFRIDUS DE CIOCHES. | 216 a. |
| 38. RICARD, FILIUS GILBERTI
COMITIS. | 216 a, |
| 39. RICHARD PUNGIANT. | 216 a. |
| 40. WILLIAM THE CHAMBERLAIN. | 216 a. |
| 41. WILLIAM LOVET. | 216 a. |
| 42. WILLIAM. | 216 a. |
| 43. HENRY, FILIUS AZOR. | 216 b. |
| 44. OSBERN, FILIUS RICARDI. | 216 b. |
| 45. OSBERN, FILIUS WALTERII. | 216 b. |
| 46. OSBERN PISCATOR. | 216 b. |
| 47. TURSTIN, THE CHAMBERLAIN. | 216 b. |
| 48. GILBERT, FILIUS SALOMONIS. | 216 b. |
| 49. ALBERTUS LOTHARIENSIS. | 216 b. |
| 50. DAVID DE ARGENTON. | 216 b. |
| 51. RALPH DE LISLE. | 217 a. |
| 52. GOZELINUS BRITO. | 217 a. |
| 53. JUDITH COUNTESS. | 217 a. |
| 54. ADELIZ. UXOR HUGH DE
GRENTMAISNIL. | 217 b. |
| 55. AZELINA, UXOR RALPH
TAILBOIS. | 218 a. |
| 56. THE BURGESSES OF BEDFORD. | 218 a. |
| Prefecti Regis et Bedelli — et elemo-
finarii. | 218 b. |

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHANTONE.	219 a.
NORTHANTONESCIRE.	219 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS.	219 a.
2. BISHOP OF BAIEUX.	220 a.
3. BISHOP OF DURHAM.	220 a.
4. BISHOP OF CONSTANCE.	220 b.
5. BISHOP OF LINCOLN.	221 a.
6. ABBEY OF PETERBOROUGH.	221 a.
HOMINES EJUSDEM ECCLESIAE.	221 b.
7. ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER.	222 a.
8. ABBEY OF ST. EDMUND.	222 a.
9. ABBEY OF RAMSEY.	222 a.
10. ABBEY OF THORNEY.	222 b.
11. ABBEY OF CROILAND.	222 b.
12. ABBEY OF COVENTRY.	222 b.
13. ABBEY OF EVESHAM.	222 b.
14. ABBEY OF GREYSTAIN.	222 b.
15. ANSGERUS CAPELLANUS.	222 b.
16. CHURCH OF ST. REMIGIUS OF RHEIMS.	222 b.

A Benedictine Abby, founded about the middle of the sixth Century. The tomb of St. Remy, erected 1531, contains his shrine, and the Saint Ampoule, or holy Phial, containing the oil where-
with

with the Kings of France are anointed. The monastery is a spacious structure, and has a good Library. The beautiful Mosaic pavement was made by a Monk of this house, in the 13th century. Al. Pri. v. II. p. 125.

17. ELEMOSINARIII REGIS. 222 b.

18. EARL MORETON. 223 a.

19. EARL OF 'MELLENT. 224 a.

He was eldest son to Roger de Bellomont, exceeded the rest of the peers in riches and power, and died in 1118, 19th Hen. I.

Dugd. Warw. p. 418. Burt. Leic. 169.

His great possessions went to the first Earl of Warwick his brother. Dugd. War. 69.

20. EARL ALAN. 224 a.

21. EARL AUBERY. 224 a.

22. EARL HUGH. 224 b.

23. HUGH DE GRENTIMAINIL. 224 b.

24. HUGH DE IVERY. 224 b.

25. HENRY DE FERIERES. 225 a.

26. ROBERT DE TODENI. 225 a.

27. ROBERT DE STADFORD. 225 a.

28. ROBERT DE OILGI. 225 a.

29. ROBERT DE VECI. 225 a.

He was amongst those valiant Normans who assisted William the Conqueror in his expedition here, and was rewarded with great estates in com' Northampton, Leiceſter, Warwick, and Lincoln.

² Robert.

Ivo, called also John de Veschi, a great baron, was either brother, or nearly allied to Roger; and from this Ivo, the present Lord Vesey, claims his descent by the female line. Edmond. Peer. 334.

- 30. ROBERT DE BUCI. 225 a.
- 30. RALPH PAGANEL. 225 b.
- 31. RALPH DE LIMESI. 225 b.
- 32. ROBERT ALBUS. 225 b.
- 33. WILLIAM DE CAHAINGES. 225 b.
- 34. WILLIAM FEVERELL. 225 b.
- 35. WILLIAM, FILIUS ANSCULFI. 226 b.
- 36. WILLIAM LOUTH. 226 a.
- 37. WALTER DE AINCURTH.. 226 a.

This Walter de Aincurth, or D'eincourt, coming over with Duke William, deserved so well from him as to be rewarded with several Lordships, in com' Northampton, Derby, Nottingham, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire; in which last Blankney became the principal seat and head of his barony. The last baron dyed in the time of Henry VI. and left two daughters his heirs, Margaret, married to Ralph Lord Cromwell, and Alice to William Lord Lovel. Peerage, v. II. p. 62.

- 39. WALTERIUS FLANDRENSIS. 226 b.
- 40. WINEMARUS. 226 b.
- He was chief steward to the Earl of Britany.
- 41. WIDO DE RENBODCURTH. 226 b.
- 42. EUDO FILIUS HUBERTI. 227 a.
- 43. GHILO, FRATER ANSCULFI. 227 a.

44. GOISFRIDUS ELSELIN. 227 a.

The barony of Goisfridus de Alselin, or Hanselin, was very considerable in the counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Lincoln; but great part of his estate, after two generations, went by a daughter to the Bardolphs.

Thor. Nott. p. 279.

45. GEOFFRY DE MANDEVILLE. 227 a.

46. GILBERT DE GHANT. 227 b.

47. GEOFFRY DE WIRCE. 227 b.

He was of Little Brittany in France, and assisted William Duke of Normandy in the Conquest of England.

Dugd. Warw. 50.

48. GUNFRIDUS DE CIOCHES. 227 b.

49. SIGAR DE CIOCHES. 228 a.

50. SWAIN. 228 a.

51. SIBOLDUS. 228 a.

52. OGERIUS BRITO. 228 a.

53. DROGO DE BEURERE. 228 a.

He was a noble Fleming, and attended the Conqueror on the Invasion, and was rewarded with several lordships in com' Northampton, Leicester, York, Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk. He probably was ancestor of William de Briwere, who stood in great favour with the Kings Henry II. Richard I. John, and Henry III. William his son died without issue, 16 Henry III. leaving his five sisters his heirs.

Peerage, v. II. p. 177.

54. MAINO BRITO. 228 a.
 55. EUSTACE DE HUNTINGDON. 228 a.
 56. JUDITH COUNTESS. 228 a.
 57. GILBERT, THE COOK. 229 a.
 58. DAVID. 229 a.
 59. RICHARD. 229 a.
 60. WILLIAM, AND OTHER
 THAINS. 229 a.

LEICES.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

CIVITAS DE LEDECESTRE. 230 a.

1. REX WILLELMUS. 230 a.

2. ARCHBISHOP OF YORK. 230 b.

3. BISHOP OF LINCOLN. 230 b.

4. BISHOP OF CONSTANCE. 231 a.

5. ABBEY OF PETERBOROUGH. 231 a.

6. ABBEY OF COVENTRY. 231 a.

7. ABBEY OF CROILAND. 231 a.

8. GODVINUS PRESBYTER, et alii

Elemosinarii Regis. 231 a.

9. EARL OF MELLENT. 231 b.

10. EARL AUBERY. 231 b.

11. GODEVA COUNTESS. 231 b.

She was widow of Leofrick Earl of Mercia, a most beautiful and devout Lady, and Sister to Thorold, Sheriff of Lincolnshire.

Dugd. War. p. 86.

12. ALVEVA COUNTESS. 231 b.

She was the mother of Earl Morcar.

13. HUGH DE GRENTEMAISNIL. 232 a.

14. HENRY DE FERIERES. 233 a.

15. ROBERT DE TODENI. 233 b.

16. ROBERT DE VECI. 234 a.

17. ROBERT DE BUCI. 234 a.

18.

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| 18. ROGER DE BUSLI. | 234 b. |
| 19. ROBERT DISPENSER. | 234 b. |
| 20. ROBERT HOSTIARIUS. | 235 a. |
| 21. RALPH DE MORTIMER. | 235 a. |
| 22. RALPH, FILIUS HUBERTI. | 235 a. |
| 23. WIDO DE RENBUDCURT. | 235 a. |
| 24. WIDO DE CREDUN. | 235 a. |

This Wido, or Guy de Credun, or Croun, came in with the Conqueror, and was favoured with about 60 Lordships in Lincolnshire, besides what he held in this county. He made Frieston, in the division of Holland, in Lincolnshire, the chief seat of his barony. This estate afterwards, by a female, came to the Barons of Ros.

Magna Britannia, Lincolnshire, p. 140. 8.

Peerage, vol. II. p. 75.

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| 25. WILLIAM PEVERELL. | 235 a. |
| 26. WILLIAM BUENVALET. | 235 a. |
| 27. WILLIAM LOVETH. | 235 b. |
| 28. GEOFFRY ELSELIN. | 235 b. |
| 29. GEOFFRY DE WIRCE. | 235 b. |
| 30. GEOFFRY DE CAMBRAY. | 235 b. |
| 31. GUNFRID DE CIOCHES. | 235 b. |
| 32. HUMFRY THE CHAMBERLAIN. | 236 a. |
| 33. GILBERT DE GAUNT. | 236 a. |
| 34. GIRBERTUS. | 236 a. |
| 35. DURANDUS MALET. | 236. a |

He was probably nearly allied to the great Baron Robert Mallet.

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| 36. DROGO DE BEURERE. | 236 a. |
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37. MAINO BRITO. 236 a.
 38. OGERIUS BRITO. 236 a
 39. NIGEL DE ALBANI. 236 a.
 40. JUDITH COUNTESS. 236 b.
 41. ADELIZA, WIFE OF HUGH DE
 GRENTEMAISNIL. 236 b.

42. HERBERT, and other Servants of the
 King. 236 b.

43. EARL HUGH. 237 a.

44. HOMINES EARL OF MELLENT. 237 a.

WARWICKSHIRE.

	BURGUM DE WARWIC.	238 a.
1.	REX WILLELMUS.	238 a.
2.	BISHOP OF CHESTER.	238 b.
3.	BISHOP OF WORCESTER.	238 b.
4.	BISHOP OF BAIEUX.	238 b.
5.	BISHOP OF CONSTANCE.	238 b.
6.	ABBEY OF COVENTRY.	238 b.
7.	ABBEY OF ABINGDON.	239 a.
8.	ABBEY OF BERTONE.	239 a.
9.	ABBEY OF MALMSBURY.	239 a.
10.	ABBEY OF WINCHCOMBE.	239 a.
11.	ABBEY OF EVESHAM.	239 a.
12.	EARL ROGER.	239 a.
13.	EARL HUGH.	239 a.
14.	EARL AUBERY.	239 b.
15.	GODEVA COUNTESS.	239 b.
16.	EARL OF MELLENT.	239 b.
17.	TURCHIL DE WARWICK.	240 b.

He was son of Alwine, progenitor of the antient family of Arden in Warwickshire.

Dugd. Warwick. Seld. ad Ead. 170.

18.	HUGH DE GRENTEMAISNIL.	242 a.
19.	HENRY DE FERIERES.	242 a.
20.	ROGER DE IVERY.	242 a.

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| 21. ROBERT DE OILGI. | 242 a. |
| 22. ROBERT DE STATFORD. | 242 b. |
| 23. ROBERT DISPENSER. | 242 b. |
| 24. ROBERT DE VESCI. | 242 b. |
| 25. RALPH DE MORTIMER. | 243 a. |
| 26. RALPH DE LIMESL. | 243 a. |
| 27. WILLIAM, FILIUS ANSCULFI. | 243 a. |
| 28. WILLIAM, FILIUS CORBUCION. | 243 a. |
| 29. WILLIAM BUENVASLETH. | 243 a. |
| 30. GEOFFRY DE MANDEVILLE. | 243 b. |
| 31. GEOFFRY DE WIRCE. | 243 b. |
| 32. GILBERT DE GAUNT. | 243 b. |
| 33. GILBERT FILIUS TUROLDI. | 243 b. |
| 34. GERINUS. | 243 b. |
| 35. URSO DE ABETOT. | 243 b. |
| 36. STEPHEN. | 243 b. |
| 37. OSBERN, FILIUS RICARDI. | 244 a. |
| 38. HAROLD, FILIUS COMITIS. | 244 a. |

He was son of Ralph Earl of Hereford, who being defeated in Herefordshire, in 1055, in opposing the Welch, was dispossessed of his Earldom. Harold fixed his chief residence at Sudley, in Gloucestershire, and from thence the family assumed that Surname.

Rudder's Gloucester, p. 717.

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| 39. HASCULFUS MUSARD. | 244 a. |
| 40. NICHOLAUS BALISTARIUS. | 244 a. |
| 41. NIGEL DE ALBANI. | 244 a. |
| 42. CHRISTINA. | 244 a. |

43. LEVEVA ET EDDID. 244 a.

44. RICHARD the Forester, and other
Thains and Servants of the King. 244 b.

This Richard the Forester is also called Richard Venator, and Richard Chineu. He held his lands of the gift of the Conqueror, by the service of keeping the forest of Kanoc, in Staffordshire, and paying to the King 10 marcs yearly.

Dugd. Warwickshire.

45. ADELIZ, Wife of Hugh. 244 b.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

BURGUM DE STADFORD.	246 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS.	246 a.
2. BISHOP OF CHESTER.	247 a.
3. ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER.	247 b.
4. ABBEY OF BERTONE.	247 b.
5. CHURCH OF ST. REMIGIUS OF RHEIMS.	247 b.
6. CANONS OF STATFORD, and Clerks of Handone ¹ .	247 b.
7. SANSON CLERICUS.	247 b.
8. EARL ROGER.	248 a.
8. HUGH DE MONTGOMERY.	248 b.
9. HENRY DE FERRIERES.	248 b.
11. ROBERT DE STATFORD.	248 b.
12. WILLIAM, FILIUS ANSCULFI.	249 b.
13. RICHARD THE FORESTER.	250 b.
14. RAINALD BAILGIOLE.	250 b.
15. RALPH FILIUS HUBERTI.	250 b.
16. NIGELLUS.	250 b.
17. CHENVIN, and other Thains of the King.	250 b.

¹ Wolverhampton.

S H R O P S H I R E.

CIVITAS DE SCIROPESBERIE.	252 a.
1. BISHOP OF CHESTER.	252 a.
2. BISHOP OF HEREFORD.	252 a.
3. CHURCH OF ST. REMIGIUS.	252 a.
CHURCH OF ST. MILBURC.	252 b.
CHURCH OF ST. MARY.	252 b.
CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL.	252 b.
CHURCH OF ST. CEDDE.	253 a.
CHURCH OF ST. ALMUND.	253 a.
CHURCH OF ST. JULIANA.	253 a.
4. EARL ROGER.	253 a.
5. OSBERN, FILIUS RICARDI.	260 a.
6. RALPH DE MORTIMER.	260 a.
7. ROGER DE LACI.	260 b.
8. HUGH LASNE.	260 b.
9. NIGELLUS MEDICUS.	260 b.

CHESTER.

C H E S T E R.

CIVITAS DE CESTRE. 262 b.

IN CESTRE-SCIRE.

The Bishop of Chester holds of the King what belongs to his bishoprick. 262 b.

Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 640.

EARL HUGH holds the rest of the land of the county, of the King, with his men. 262 b.

Brad. Int. 171.

BISHOP OF CHESTER. 263 a.

ST. CEDDE. 263 a.

CHURCH OF ST. WAREBURG. 263 a.

EARL HUGH. 263 b.

INTER RIPAM ET MERSHAM.

REX WILLELMUS holds all that land between the Ribble and the Mersey, which Roger Pictavenfis held. 262 b.

This Roger of Poictou, was third son of Roger de Montgomery Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, and was so called because he married a Poictovin woman; and is said to have possessed 398 manors; but rebelling against Henry 1st. and taking part with his brother Robert, Duke of Normandy, he was deprived of all his estates.

Brad. Hist. p. 236. Blomf. Norf. 1344.

DERBYSHIRE.

1. REX WILLELMUS. 272 a.
 2. BISHOP OF CHESTER. 273 a.
 3. ABBEY OF BERTON. 273 a.
 4. EARL HUGH. 273 b.
 5. ROGER PICTAVIENSIS. 273 b.
 6. HENRY DE FERRIERES. 274 a.
 7. WILLIAM PEVEREL. 276 a.
 8. WALTER DE AINCOURT. 276 b.
 9. GOISFRIDUS ELSELIN. 276 b.
 10. RALPH, FILIUS HUBERTI. 277 a.
 11. RALPH DE BURUN. 277 b.
 12. HASCUITH MUSARD. 277 b.
 13. GILBERT DE GAUNT. 277 b.
 14. NIGEL DE STATFORD. 278 a.
- He is supposed to have been brother of Robert de Statford.
15. ROBERT, FILIUS WILLELMI. 278 a.
 16. ROGER DE BUSLI. 278 a.
 17. THAINS OF THE KING. 278 b.

NOT.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

BURGUM SNOTINGEHAM.	280 a.
BURGUM DERBY.	280 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS.	281 a.
2. EARL ALAN.	282 b.
3. EARL HUGH.	282 b.
4. EARL MORETON.	282 b.
5. ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.	283 a.
6. BISHOP OF LINCOLN.	283 b.
6. BISHOP OF BAIEUX.	284 a.
7. ABBEY OF PETERBOROUGH.	284 a.
8. ROGER DE BUSLI.	284 b.
He had 174 manors in this county.	
9. WILLIAM PEVEREL.	287 a.
10. WALTER DE EINCOURT.	288 b.
12. GOISFRIDUS ELSELIN.	289 a.
13. RALPH, FILIUS HUBERTI.	289 b.
14. RALPH DE LIMESI.	289 b.
15. RALPH DE BURUN.	290 a.
16. ROGER PICTAVIENSIS.	290 a.
17. GILBERT DE GAUNT.	290 b.
18. GILBERT TISON.	291 a.
19. GOISFRIDUS DE WIRCE.	291 a.
20. ILBERT DE LACI.	291 a.

To this Ilbert de Lacy the Conqueror gave the Castle and Town of Pontefract, and at the time of

the survey he had no less than 164 lordships, most of them in Yorkshire.

Peerage, v. II. p. 6.

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| 21. BERENGER DE TODENI. | 291 b. |
| 22. HUGH, FILIUS BALDRICI. | 291 b. |
| 23. HUGH DE GRENTEMAISNIL. | 291 b. |
| 24. HENRY DE FERREIRES. | 291 b. |
| 25. ROBERT MALET. | 291 b. |
| 26. DURANDUS MALET. | 291 b. |
| 27. OSBERN, FILIUS RICARDI. | 292 a. |
| 28. ROBERT, FILIUS RICARDI. | 292 a. |
| 29. WILLIAM HOSTIARIUS. | 292 a. |
| 30. THAINS OF THE KING, | 292 b. |

R U T L A N D.

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|------------------------|--------|
| 1. REX. | 293 b. |
| 2. JUDITH COUNTESS. | ibid. |
| 3. ALURED DE LINCO'LE. | ibid. |
| 4. ROBERT MALET. | ibid. |
| OGERIUS. | ibid. |
| GOISFRIDUS. | ibid. |
| GOZELINUS. | ibid. |
| FULCHERUS. | ibid. |
| ALBERTUS CLERICUS. | 294 a. |

YORKSHIRE.

IN EBORACO CIVITATE.	298 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS.	299 a.
2. ARCHBIHOP OF YORK AND CANNONS, AND HIS MEN.	302 a.
3. BISHOP OF DURHAM.	304 b.
4. EARL HUGH.	305 a.
5. EARL MORETON.	305 a.
6. EARL ALAN.	309 a.
7. ROBERT DE TODENI.	314 a.
8. BERENGAR DE TODENI.	314 a.
9. ILBERT DE LACI.	315 a.
10. ROGER DE BUSLI.	319 a.
11. ROBERT MALET.	320 b.
12. WILLIAM DE WARENE.	321 a.
13. WILLIAM DE PERCI.	321 b.
15. DROGO DE BEURERE.	323 b.
16. RALPH DE MORTIMER.	325 a.
17. RALPH PAGANEL.	325 b.
18. GOISFRIDUS DE LA WIRCE.	326 a.
19. GOISFRIDUS AISELIN.	326 a.
20. WALTER DE AINCURT.	326 a.
21. GILBERT DE GAUNT.	326 a.
22. GILBERT TISON.	326 b.

23. RICHARD, FILIUS ERFASTI. 327 a.
 24. HUGH, FILIUS BALDRICI. 327 a.
 35. ERNEIS DE BURUN. 328 b.
 36. OSBERN DE ARCHES. 329 a.
 37. ODO ARBALISTARIUS. 329 b.
 38. ALBERICUS DE COCI. 329 b.
 39. GOSPATRICK. 330 a.

Whether this Gospatric is the same Gospatric who was Earl of Northumberland, and had forfeited it for treason, in taking part with the rebels at York, against the Conqueror, is not certain, as I do not find the exact time of Gospatric's death; but after an enumeration of many manors in the West Riding of York, it is said in Domesday,

“ Hæc omnia habuit, et habet Gospatric.

“ Sed modo waſta ſunt.”

Dom. Yorksh. p. 330.

Miles Cat. Hon. 710.

40. THAINS OF THE KING. 330 b.
 41. ROGER PICTAVENSIS. 332 a.
 42. ROBERTI DE BRUIS Feudum, quod fuit datum postquam liber de Wintonia script' fuit. 332 b.

This Robert de Bruis, or le Brus (from whom the King's of Scotland and the noble family of Bruce, Earl of Ailesbury, are descended) was a person of such note and valour, and so much confided in by William Duke of Normandy, that he rewarded him with no less than forty-three lordships in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and fifty-one in the North Riding of that county, whereof

YORKSHIRE.

IN EBORACO CIVITATE.	298 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS.	299 a.
2. ARCHBIHOP OF YORK AND CANNONS, AND HIS MEN.	302 a.
3. BISHOP OF DURHAM.	304 b.
4. EARL HUGH.	305 a.
5. EARL MORETON.	305 a.
6. EARL ALAN.	309 a.
7. ROBERT DE TODENI.	314 a.
8. BERENGAR DE TODENI.	314 a.
9. ILBERT DE LACI.	315 a.
10. ROGER DE BUSLI.	319 a.
11. ROBERT MALET.	320 b.
12. WILLIAM DE WARENE.	321 a.
13. WILLIAM DE PERCI.	321 b.
15. DROGO DE BEURERE.	323 b.
16. RALPH DE MORTIMER.	325 a.
17. RALPH PAGANEL.	325 b.
18. GOISFRIDUS DE LA WIRCE.	326 a.
19. GOISFRIDUS AISELIN.	326 a.
20. WALTER DE AINCURT.	326 a.
21. GILBERT DE GAUNT.	326 a.
22. GILBERT TISON.	326 b.

23. RICHARD, FILIUS ERFASTI. 327 a.
 24. HUGH, FILIUS BALDRICI. 327 a.
 35. ERNEIS DE BURUN. 328 b.
 36. OSBERN DE ARCHES. 329 a.
 37. ODO ARBALISTARIUS. 329 b.
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Miles Cat. Hon. 710.

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 41. ROGER PICTAVENSIS. 332 a.
 42. ROBERTI DE BRUIS Feudum, quod fuit datum poſtquam liber de Wintonia ſcript' fuit. 332 b.

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whereof the manor and castle of Skelton was the capital of his barony. In the third of King Stephen, he and his son Adam, with all the force they could raise, joined the northern Barons at North Allerton against the King of Scotland; but Robert having received great favours from that king, he, with the assent of the English army, had leave to go to him, which he did, and endeavoured to dissuade him from battle, but returning without success, immediate orders were given for the onset; and both armies engaging, the Scots were entirely defeated. He died 5 Id. May, 6 Stephen 1141, very aged.

Peetr. vol. II. p. 97.

See figure of his seal, appendant to a deed on the marriage of his daughter Agatha.

Reg. Hon. Richm. p. 98.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

CITY OF LINCOLN.	336 a.
STANFORD BURGUM REGIS.	336 b.
TORKSEY.	337 a.
1. REX WILLELMUS.	337 b.
2. ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.	339 b.
3. BISHOP OF DURHAM.	340 b.
4. BISHOP OF BAIEUX.	342 a.
5. OSMUND BISHOP.	343 b.
6. GOISFRIDUS BISHOP.	343 b.
7. BISHOP OF LINCOLN.	344 a.
8. ABBEY OF PETERBOROUGH.	345 b.
9. ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER.	346 a.
10. ABBEY OF RAMSEY.	346 b.
11. ABBEY OF CROILAND.	346 b.
12. EARL ALAN.	347 a.
13. EARL HUGH.	349 a.
14. IVO TALBOIS.	350 a.

He came over with the Conqueror; was brother to Fulk Earl of Anjou and Lord of Holland. The Conqueror gave him in marriage Lucia sister of the Earls Edwin and Morcar, and with her all their lands in Lincolnshire.

Inguif, p. 513.

15. WILLIAM DE WARENE.	351 b.
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| 16. ROGER PICTAVENSIS. | 352 a. |
| 17. ROGER DE BUSLI. | 352 b. |
| 18. ROBERT DE TODENI. | 352 b. |
| 19. BERENGAR DE TODENI. | 353 b. |
| 20. ILBERT DE LACI. | 353 b. |
| 21. HENRY DE FERRIERES. | 353 b. |
| 22. WILLIAM DE PERCI. | 353 b. |
| 23. GILBERT TISON. | 354 a. |
| 24. GILBERT DE GAUNT. | 354 b. |
| 25. HUGH, FILIUS BALDRICI. | 356 a. |
| 26. COLSVAIN. | 356 b. |
| 27. ALURED DE LINCOLN. | 357 b. |
| 28. GOZELIN, FILIUS LAMBERTI. | 359 a. |
| 29. EUDO, FILIUS SPIREUUIC. | 359 b. |

He was the founder of the Tatershall family in Lincolnshire. Blomf. Norf. v. III. p. 187.

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| 30. DROGO DE BEURERE. | 360 a. |
| 31. WALTER DE AINCURT. | 361 a. |
| 32. NORMAN DE ADRECI. | 361 b. |

Nocton in Lincolnshire was the chief seat of this family for many generations, and this Norman de Adreci, or D'Arcie, was the progenitor of the noble family of D'Arcie, Earl of Holderness.

Collins, v. II. 432.

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| 33. NORMANNUS CRASSUS. | 362 a. |
| 34. ERNEIS DE BURUN. | 362 a. |
| 35. RALPH PAGENEL. | 362 b. |
| 36. RALPH DE MORTIMER. | 363 a. |
| 37. ROBERT DE VECI. | 363 a. |
| | 38. |

38. ROBERT DISPENSER. 363 b.
 39. WIDO DE REINBUDCURT. 363 b.
 40. RAINER DE BRIMOU. 364 a.
 41. OSBERN DE ARCL. 364 a.
 42. OGERIUS BRITO. 364 b.
 43. RALPH DE ST. WALARIC. 364 b.
 44. DURANDUS MALET. 365 a.
 45. MARTIN. 365 a.
 46. WALDINUS BRITO. 365 a.
 47. WALDINUS INGENIATOR. 365 b.
 48. ODO ARBALISTARIUS. 365 b.
 49. WILLIAM BLUNT. 366 a.

He is supposed to have been brother to Robert le Blund, or Blount.

50. RESTOLDUS. 366 a.
 51. GEOFFRY DE CAMBRAI. 366 a.
 52. GUNFRIDUS DE CIOCHES. 366 b.
 53. OSBERN PRESBYTER. 366 b.
 54. The same OSBERN, and RALPH the
 Steward. 366 b.
 55. ANSGOTUS. 366 b.
 56. JUDITH COUNTESS. 366 b.
 57. WIDO DE CREON. 367 a.
 58. ROBERT MALLET. 368 a.
 59. ROBERT DE STATFORD. 368 b.
 60. PETER DE VALONGIES. 368 b.
 61. HEPPO BALISTARIUS. 369 a.
 62. RALPH FILIUS HUBERTI. 369 a.
 63. GEOFFRY DE WIRCE. 369 a.
 64. GEOFFRY ELSELIN. 369 b.

65. BALDWIN. 370 a.
 66. WILLIAM TALBOIS. 370 a.
 67. COLEGRIM. 370 a.
 68. SORTEBRAND, and other THAINS. 370 b.
 CLAMORES DE EVRVIC SCIRE. 373 a.
 IN NORTH RIDING. 373 a.
 EAST RIDING. 373 a.
 WEST RIDING. 373 b.

These claims were between Norman and Norman, upon King William's donation, whether they had their possessions or estates accordingly ; not a single claim of an English Saxon, allowances of their titles, or restitution of their estates.

Brady's Int. 285.

- CLAMORES quæ sunt in SOUTH
 RIDING Lincolia et Concordia eorum
 per homines qui juraver'. 375 a.
 CLAMORES IN NORTH RIDING. 375 b.
 CLAMORES IN WEST RIDING. 376 a.
 CLAMORES IN CHETSTEVEN. 376 b.
 YORKSHIRE.
 WEST RIDING. 379 a.
 NORTH RIDING. 380 b.
 EARL ALAN. 381 a.
 EAST RIDING. 381 b.

DOMESDAY, VOL. II.

E S S E X.

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|-------------------------------------|------|
| 1. WILLELMUS REX ANGLOR. | 1 |
| 2. HOLY TRINITY OF CANTER-
BURY. | 8 |
| 3. BISHOP OF LONDON. | 9 b. |
| 4. FEE OF BISHOP OF LONDON. | 11 |

This seems to have been the bishop of London's private estate granted upon the Conquest.

Morant. Eff. v. l. p. 104.

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| 5. CANONS OF ST. PAUL. | 12 b. |
| 6. ABBEY OF WESTMINSTER. | 14 |
| 7. BISHOP OF DURHAM. | 15 b. |
| 8. CANONS OF WALTHAM HOLY
CROSS. | 15 b. |
| 9. ABBEY OF BERKING. | 17 b. |
| 10. ABBEY OF ELY. | 18 b. |
| 11. ABBEY OF ST. EDMUND. | 19 b. |
| 12. ST. MARTIN, LONDON. | 20 b. |
| 13. ABBEY OF BATTEL. | 20 b. |
| | 14. |

14. St. WALERIC. 20 b.

St. Valery is a town situate at the mouth of the river Somme, in the diocese of Amiens ; the abbey is of the Benedictine order, and founded by King Clothaire, A. D. 613.

Monast. l. II. p. 1003. a.—Al. Pri. v. II. p. 62.

15. ABBEY OF HOLY TRINITY OF CAEN. 21 b.

16. ABBEY OF ST. STEPHEN OF CAEN. 22

17. ABBEY OF ST. OWEN. 22

St. Ouen is a royal Abbey, in the city of Rouen, probably the oldest in Normandy, founded about A. D. 538, by King Clotaire I. who placed therein some Benedictine Monks.

Mon. Ang. l. II. p. 943: Neust. pia. p. 1.

Al. Pri. v. I. p. 1.

18. BISHOP OF BAIEUX. 22 b.

19. BISHOP OF HEREFORD. 26

20. EARL EUSTACE. 26

21. EARL ALAN. 35

22. WILLIAM DE WARREN. 36

23. RICHARD, SON OF EARL GILBERT. 38 b.

24. SWEIN OF ESSEX. 42

He was son of Robert, who was son of Wimarc, and had 55 lordships in Essex alone. He was settled in England before the Conquest, and readily joining with William the Conqueror, was either

firmed in the possession of his lands, or had them restored to him.

Morant's Essex.

Collins's Baronetage, v. I. p. 404.

25. EUDO DAPIFER.

49

He was fourth son of Hubert de Rie, and was appointed by William the Conqueror, steward of his household in the room of William Fitzosborn, who resigned the office, on account of an affront he received from the King. He had 25 lordships in Essex alone, and was founder of St. John's Abbey in Colchester. He dyed at the Castle of Preaux, in Normandy, but his body was brought over to England, and buried in his own monastery, on the 28th of February, 1120. William de Mandeville, son of Geoffry de Mandeville, who came over with the Conqueror, married his daughter and heir, and in her right was steward of Normandy.

Hubert de Rie his father was William's principal confidant, and sent over by him, when Duke of Normandy, as Embassador to England, with a grand retinue, to Edward the Confessor, then lying on his death-bed; whom he managed with so much address, as that Edward appointed William to succeed him in the English throne.

Brady's Hist. 217. Morant's Essex.

26. ROGER DE OTBURVILLE.

52

This Roger de Otburville, or Auberville, held 18 lordships in Essex and Suffolk, and was brother

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of

of William de Otburville, who possessed Berlai, in Hertfordshire.

27. HUGH DE MONTFORD. 52 b.

28. HAMO DAPIFER. 54 b.

He died without issue, and his lands descended to his brother Robert Fitz Hamon, to whom William Rufus gave the honour of Gloucester.

Morant, v. I. p. 152.

29. HENRY DE FERRERS. 56 b.

30. GEOFFRY DE MANDEVILE. 57 b.

31. EARL OF OW. 63

32. ROBERT GRENO. 63 b.

33. RALPH BAINARD. 68 b.

He attended William the Conqueror into England, and had 25 lordships in Essex, and several in Norfolk and Suffolk. The head of his barony was Baynard's Castle, in the city of London.

34. RANULPH PIPERELL. 71 b.

This Ranulph Piperell, or Peverell, held several lordships in com' Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, and is reputed progenitor of the several families of that name.

Peerage, v. II. p. 90.

35. AUBERY DE VER. 76

36. PETER VALONIENSIS. 78

37. RALPH, BROTHER OF ILGER. 79 b.

38. TIHELL BRITO. 81 b.

He was surnamed Brito, as being undoubtedly one of the Britons or Armoricans, who served under Alan, Earl of Britany.

Morant, v. II. p. 531.

39. ROGER DE RAMIS.	82 b.
40. JOHN, FILIUS WALERAMI.	84
41. ROBERT, FILIUS CORBUTIONIS.	85
42. WALTER THE DEACON.	86
44. ROGER BIGOT.	87 b.
44. ROBERT MALET.	88
45. WILLIAM DE SCOHIES.	88 b.
46. ROGER PICTAVIENSIS.	89
47. HUGH DE GURNAI.	89 b.
48. WILLAM PIPEREL.	90
49. RALPH DE LIMESI.	90
50. ROBERT DE TODENI.	90 b.
51. RALPH DE TODENI.	91
52. WALTER DE DOUUAU.	91
53. MATHEW DE MAURITANIA.	91 b.
54. COUNTESS OF ALBAMARL.	91 b.

Her name was Adeliza, she was half-sister of the Conqueror, and wife of Odo Earl of Champagne.

55. JUDITH COUNTESS.	92
She was daughter of the above Odo and Adeliza.	
56. FRODO, BROTHER OF THE ABBAT.	92
57. SASSELINUS.	92 b.
58. GILBERT, FILIUS TUROLDI.	93
59. WILLIAM LEURIC.	93
60. HUGH DE ST. QUINTIN.	93
61. EDMUND, FILIUS ALGOTI.	93 b.
62. ROGER MARSHAL.	94
63. ADAM, FILIUS DURANDI MALIS OPERIBUS.	94
64. GOSCELMUS LOREMARIUS.	94

65. JOHN NEPOS WALERAMI.	94 b.
66. WILLIAM THE DEACON.	94 b.
67. WALTER THE COOK.	95
68. MODUINUS.	95
69. ILBODON.	95 b.
70. HAGHEBERNUS.	96
71. TEDRIC POINTEL.	96
72. ROGER D'S SALVET D'NAS.	96 b.
73. GILBERT FILIUS SALOMONIS.	96 b.
74. WILLIAM, FILIUS CONSTAN- TINI.	97
75. ANSGER THE COOK.	97
76. ROBERT, FILIUS ROSCELINI.	97
77. RALPH PINEL.	97
78. ROBERT, FILIUS GOBTI.	97 b.
79. RAINALDUS BALISTARIUS.	97 b.
80. GONDUINUS.	97 b.
81. OTTO AURIFABER.	97 b.

Otto the Goldsmith. He was ancestor of Thomas Fitz Otho, mintmaster, or engraver for the King's mint; and the last of the male line died in 1282.

Morant, v. II. p. 305.

82. GILBERT THE PRIEST.	98
83. GRIM PREPOSITUS.	98
84. ALVEVA, UXOR PHIN.	98
85. EDWARD, FILIUS SUANI.	98 b.
86. TURCHIL PREPOSITUS.	98 b.
87. STANARDUS.	98 b.
88. GODWINUS THE DEACON.	98 b.
	89.

89. LIBERI HOMINES.

99

In this county, and in Norfolk and Suffolk, many freemen are to be found, and but few socmen, and there were more freemen in these three counties than in all the other counties in England.

90. INVASIONES SUPER REGEM.

99

Under this title were entered such people as retained their lands, or had possessed themselves without a title from the Conqueror. That is, they that held them, were neither put in possession by the Sheriff with authority from the King, nor by his legal or special Commissioner, nor by his writ, or brief; and so they were invaders or intruders, and possessed without title, and the lands called *invasions*.

There were many of these Intruders or Invaders, but perhaps more in Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, than in any other counties, for in these three, there are distinct titles concerning *invasions*.

Append. to Brady's Int. p. 24.

COLCHESTER.

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N O R F O L K.

1. REX,	109 b.
NORWICH. BURGENSES.	116
BURGENSES in H. de H.	118
FRANCI DE NORWIC IN NOVO BURGO.	118
YARMOUTH.	118
THETFORD.	118 b.
TERRE REGIS QUAS GODRIC SERVAT.	119 b.
TERRE STIGANDI Ep'i quas custodit.	135 b.
W. DE NOIERS in manu regis.	

Stigand had been Archbishop of Canterbury, but the Conqueror resolving to put the power of Metropolitan in the hands of Lanfranc a Norman, he got him deposed by the council of Winchester, confiscated his estates, and threw him into prison, in order to bring him to a discovery where he had concealed his treasures, which were very considerable.

Warner's Eccl. Hist. v. I. p. 253.

Rap. Hist. vol. II. oct. ed. p. 459.

2. BISHOP OF BAIEUX.	142
3. EARL DE ^r MAURITANIO.	143 b.

^r Earl Morton.

4. Earl

4. EARL ALAN.	144
5. EARL EUSTACE.	151 a.
6. EARL HUGH.	152
7. ROBERT MALET.	153 b.
8. WILLIAM DE WARENE.	157
9. ROGER BIGOT	173
10. BISHOP OF TEDFORD, ad episcopatum pertinens.	191
FEUDUM EJUSDEM.	193 b.

The See was removed to Norwich about ten years after the making of Domesday.

ST. MICHAEL, NORWICH.	201 b.
11. OSBERN BISHOP.	201 b.
12. GODRIC DAPIFER.	202
13. HERMERUS.	205 b.

He was a powerful Norman Baron, and takes place in the Survey before the Abbots.

The Possessions of this Hermerus came afterwards to the Lords Bardolf.

Blomefield, Norf. 1233.

14. ABBEY OF ST. EDMUND.	209
15. ABBEY OF ELY.	212 b.
16. ABBEY OF RAMSEY.	215
17. ABBEY OF HULME.	216
18. ST. STEPHEN OF CAEN.	221 b.
19. WILLIAM DE SCOHIES.	221 b.
20. RALPH DE BELLO FAGO.	225 b.

He was a near relation, if not son, of William de Beaufoe bishop of Thetford, chaplain and

* William Galfagus Belfagus, or Beaufoe, who was nominated to the See on Christmas-day, 1085.

chancellor to the Conqueror. Ralph left a daughter and heiress Agnes, who was married to Hubert de Rie, second son of Hubert de Rie, a trusty servant of William Duke of Normandy.

Blomefield, Norf. 1065.

21. RAINALDUS FILIUS IVONIS. 230

He was a Norman, and had many lordships granted him by the Conqueror; all which came into the family of the Earls of Clare.

Blomefield, Norf. v. III. p. 807.

22. RALPH DE TOENIO. 235

23. HUGH DE MONTFORT. 237

24. EUDO DAPIFER. 239 b.

25. WALTER GIFARD. 240 b.

26. ROGERII PICTAVIENSIS. Quæ fuerunt. 243

27. IVO TAILBOIS. 244 b.

He had by gift of the Conqueror that part of Lancashire which adjoins unto Westmorland, and so much of the county of Westmorland as is now called the barony of Kendal.

Burn's Westmorland, p. 30.

28. RALPH DE LIMESI. 245

29. EUDO FILIUS SPIRUWIC. 245 b.

30. DROGO DE BEURERE. 247

31. RALPH BAINARD. 247 b.

32. RANULPH PIPEREL. 254

33. ROBERT GRENON. 255

34. PETER VALONIENSIS. 256

35. ROBERT, FILIUS CORBUTIONIS. 258 b.

36. RALPH, FRATER ILGERI. 260 b.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 37. TEHEL BRITO. | 261 b. |
| 38. ROBERT DE VERLI. | 262 |
| 39. HUMFRY, FILIUS ALBERICI. | 262 |
| 40. HUMFRY DE BOHUN. | 262 b. |

He came in with the Conqueror, and from him descended Humfry de Bohun, who marrying Margery, the eldest of the sisters of Mahell, Earl of Hereford, and Constable of England, he possessed those honours in her right.

Peerage, v. II. p. 154.

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|------------------------------|--------|
| 41. RALPH DE FELGERES. | 263 |
| 42. GILBERT, FILIUS RICHERI. | 263 |
| 43. ROGER DE RAMIS. | 263 |
| 44. IVIKELLIS THE PRIEST. | 263 b. |
| 45. COLEBERNUS THE PRIEST. | 263 b. |
| 46. EDMUND, FILIUS PAGANI. | 264 |
| 47. ISAAC. | 264 |
| 48. TOVUS. | 264 b. |

Tovi was one of the Conqueror's attendants, and had several manors granted him in Norfolk.

Blomefield, Norf. p. 802.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| 49. JOHN NEPOS WALERANI. | 265 b. |
| 50. ROGER, FILIUS RENARDI. | 266 b. |
| 51. BERNERUS ARBALISTARIUS. | 267 b. |
| 52. GILBERT ARBALISTARIUS. | 268 b. |
| 53. RALPH ARBALISTARIUS. | 269 |
| 54. ROBERT ARBALISTARIUS. | 269 |
| 55. RABELLUS ARTIFEX. | 269 b. |

He had the command (as an engineer) of all the engines, or brakes, and the direction of them, at the battering of forts, &c. Blomef. Norf. 1558.

56. HAGO. 269 b.
 57. RALPH, FILIUS HAGONIS. 270
 58. ULCHETEL. 270 b.
 59. ALFRED. 270 b.
 60. ALDIT. 271
 61. GODWINUS HALDENUS. 271

He seems by his name to have been an old English Saxon, or Dane, and was allowed by the Conqueror to keep the lands he held at the time of the Conquest, which was the only person Mr. Blomefield had observed in Norfolk to have had that favour, Blomef. Norf. 1325.

62. STARCOLFUS. 271 b.

This Starcolf was a Dane, and, for his services to the Conqueror against King Harold, had lands granted him in this county. Id. p. 1224.

63. EDRIC ACCIPITARIUS. 272

64. LIBERI HOMINES AD NULLAM

FIRMAM PERTINENTES T. E. R. 272

65. LIBERI HOMINES REGIS. 272 b.

These Liberi Homines Regis, were Taini or Servientes Regis. Brady's Int. App. fo. 2.

66. INVASIONES in Nordfulc. 273

See Essex, p. 133.

S U F F O L K.

1. TERRA REGIS de Regione quam
 ROGER BIGOT servat. 281 b.
 Terræ RADULFI COMITIS quas
 GODRICUS DAPIFER servat in
 manu regis. 284 b.
 Terra Regis quam PETRUS VALO-
 NIENSIS custodit. 286 b.
 Terra Matris MORCHARI COMITIS
 quam WILL. CAMERARIUS et
 OTHO AURIFEX servant in manu
 regis. 286 b.
 Terra Regis quam ALURIC WANZ
 custodit. 287
 Terræ STINGANDI quas WILL.
 DENOERS servat in manu regis. 288
 Terræ Regis de Regno quas PICOT
 custodit. 289
 Quod custodit ROGER BIGOT in
 manu regis. 290
 2. ROBERT EARL OF MORETON. 291
 3. EARL ALAN. 292 b.
 4. EARL HUGH. 298 b.
 5. EARL EUSTACE. 303
 6. ROBERT MALET. 304
 7. ROGER BIGOT. 330 b.
 8.

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|---|--------|
| 8. ROGER PICTAVIENSIS. | 346 |
| 9. WILLIAM DE SCOIES. | 353 |
| 10. HERMERUS DE FERRERS. | 354 |
| 11. RALPH DE BELLA FAGO. | 354 |
| 12. FRODO, BROTHER OF THE
ABBAT. | 354 b. |
| 13. GODRICUS DAPIFER. | 355 b. |
| 14. ABBEY OF ST. EDMUND. | 356 b. |
| 15. L. ARCHBISHOP. LANFRANC.
ARCHBISHOP. | 372 b. |
| 16. BISHOP OF BAIEUX. | 373 |
| 17. ABBEY OF RAMSEY. | 378 b. |
| 18. WILLIAM BISHOP OF 'TED-
FORD. | 379 |
| 19. FEUDUM EPI DE TEDFORT. | 379 b. |

Not as belonging to the original revenues of his bishopric, but as part of those revenues that his predecessors had been enfeoffed in, by other pious benefactors. Blomef. Norf. 274.

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|---|--------|
| 20. BISHOP OF ROCHESTER. | 381 |
| 21. ABBEY OF ELY. | 381 b. |
| 22. GILBERT, BISHOP OF 'EBROI-
CENSIS. | 388 b. |
| 23. ABBEY OF BERNAL. | 389 |

A Benedictine Abbey, in the diocese of Lisieux, founded A. D. 1013, by Judith Dutcheß of Normandy, wife of Richard II. ³ Duke of Normandy.

¹ William Galfagus.

² Evreux.

³ Al. Pri. v. I. p. 84.

24. ABBEY OF CETERITH. 389
25. RICHARD, SON OF EARL GILBERT. 389 b.
26. WILLIAM DE WAREN. 398
27. SWAIN OF ESSEX. 401
28. EUDO DAPIFER. 402 b.
- He was a great instrument in placing William Rufus on the throne.
29. ROGER DE OTBURVILE. 403 b.
30. WILLIAM, BROTHER OF ROGER DE OTBURVILE. 405
31. HUGH DE MONTFORT. 405 b.
32. GEOFFRY DE MANDEVILLE. 411
33. RALPH BAINARD. 413 b.
34. RANULF PEVEREL. 416
35. AUBERY DE VER. 418
36. ROBERT GRENO. 419 b.
37. PETER DE VALONIS. 420 b.
38. ROGER DE RAMIS. 421 b.
39. RANULF BROTHER OF ILGER. 423 b.
40. ROBERT, FILIUS CORBUTONIS. 425 b.
41. WALTER THE DEACON. 426
42. TEHEL DE HERION. 427 b.
43. RALPH DE LIMESI. 428
44. ROBERT DE TODNEL. 429
45. WALTER GIFART. 430
46. COUNTESS OF ALBAMARLE. 430 b.
47. WILLIAM DE ARCIS. 431 b.
48. DROGO DE BEURERE. 432

49. HUGH DE GRENTMESNAIL. 432
 50. RALPH DE FELGERS. 432
 51. WALTER DE ST. WALERIC. 432 b.
 52. HUMPHRY THE CHAMBER-
 LAIN. 433
 53. EUDO, FILIUS SPERWIC. 434
 54. WILLIAM DE WATEVILE. 435
 55. JOHN, FILIUS WALERAMI. 435 b.
 56. HUMPHRY, FILIUS ALBERICI. 436
 57. HUBERT DE MONTE CANESIO. 436

The last Baron of this family was William de Montchenfi, who was killed in service against the Welch, in the reign of Edward I. Dionysia his only daughter and heir was married to Hugh de Vere, younger son of Robert Earl of Oxford.

Peerage, v. II. p. 129.

58. GONDWINUS THE CHAMBER-
 LAIN. 436 b.
 59. SAISSSELINUS. 436 b.
 60. ROBERT DE VERLI. 437
 61. RALPH PINEL. 437
 62. ISAAC. 437 b.
 63. NORMAN SHERIFF. 438
 64. JUHICHEL THE PRIEST. 438
 65. GIROLDUS MARESHAL. 438 b.
 66. ROBERT BLOUNT. 438 b.
 67. HERVEIUS BITURICENSIS. 440 b.
 68. GILBERTUS BALASTARIUS. 444
 69. RALPH BALISTARIUS. 445
 70. RAINALDUS BRITO. 445

71. ROBERT DE STRATFORT. 445 b.

72. STANARDUS, FILIUS ALWIL. 445 b.

73. VLMARUS. 445 b.

74. VAVASORES REGIS. 446

These are much the same with Liberi homines Regis. Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 625.

75. LIBERI HOMINES qui remanent in manu Regis. 447

76. INVASIONES super Regem.

The reader must observe from this catalogue, that almost all the lands in England were divided by the Conqueror amongst his great men, commanders, soldiers, and ministerial dependents.

The Earldoms and Baronies, Bishopricks and Prelacies of the whole nation, he gave to his Normans, and scarcely permitted any Englishman to enjoy any place of honour, dominion, or power; and such as were favoured with their own lands again, were contented to hold them as tenants to Norman Lords, and under such composition, rents, and services, as they put upon them.

The Church Lands indeed, by the mediation of Abp. Lanfranc, were mostly restored; and Taini or Ministri, servants and rural or other small officers that had served Edward the Confessor, were afterward retained by the Conqueror.

The socmen, servi, villans, bordars, cottars, &c. in every town and place, held their lands of the military

military tenants, and tenants in serjeanty, by base and servile tenures; and at the time of making the survey, there was no *free socage*; Brady being of opinion, that if there had, it would have been entered, as the land holden in *Alodio* was, for hidage sake: nor does he think there was any *frank fee*, that is, land holden without performance of any service, such as we now call most of our *freeholds*; unless some small parcels that belonged to some parish churches, especially in Suffolk, which is called *terra libera*, or *burgage tenure*, or the land holden in *Alodio* in King Edward's time, or afterwards was such; of which there is here and there a town or manor, a hide or carucate, &c. so holden in the Survey.

Brad. Pref. Hist. Eng. p. 24. 25.

Dalrymple, p. 326.

At the End of this volume of Domesday is the following Entry:

ANNO MDLLESIMO OCTOGESIMO SEX-
TO. AB INCARNATIONE DNI. VIGESIMO
V REGNI WILLI FACTA EST ISTA DE-
SCRIPTIO. NON SOLUM P HOS TRES CO-
MITATUS. SED & IA P ALIOS.

SELECT

The DIFFICULT PASSAGES in DOMESDAY,
selected and translated, with occa-
sional NOTES.

TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS,
AND
NAMES OF FOREIGN ABBIES, } Explained.

The Difficult Passages in Don Quixote

collected and translated, with occa-

sional notes.

TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS,

AND

EXPLANATIONS OF THE NAMES OF FOREIGN ABBIES.

SELECTA EX DOMESDAY.

A.

A. Al. Com. *Earl Alan, Earl of Britany.*

A. Comes hit in sua Castellatu cc. maner' un' min'. *Earl Alan has within his Castellany, or the jurisdiction of his castle (i. e. Richmond), 200 manors, all but one.*

A. Almarus. *Ethelmar, Bishop of Elmham.*

Aālia. *Bullocks, Cows, and other black cattle.*

Aālia 2. *Two head of cattle; two young growing beasts.*

Abbe sub. *Under the Abbot,*

Abbia. *Abbathie. Abby.*

Abbatiam fecit Rogerius Comes & Milburge.

Earl Roger made the Church of St. Milburg an Abby.

Abierit (si) domum. *If he shall quit his house,*

Abierunt. *Are gone away.*

Abstulit. *Took from.*

Abstulit (Mare). *The Sea washed away.*

Abuit de quo Abbas. *Of whom the Abbot had.*

Ācs. ¹ Acres.

Acceptit de firma Regis. *Rented it of the King.*

Accep̄ eā de S. *Took it from S.*

Acceptit quas ab earum d'nis. *Which he took from the owners thereof.*

Acceptit eā sine libatore. *Took it without a voucher, or seisin being properly delivered to him.*

Accip̄. *Takes.*

Accipere legem (nolunt) nisi Regis ² E, usque dum diffiniatur per Regem. *Will not receive, or be urged upon any other law than King Edward's, until it should be declared by the King, whether the trial was to proceed by testimony only, or by battle.*

Accipitre (p) x lib. *Instead of a hawk, 10l.*

Accipitrem norescum. *A Norway hawk.*

Accipitrem forum ³. *A for or soar hawk.*

Accipite' træ. *A tassel, or male hawk.*

Accomodat'. *Lent, demised.*

Accomodabant Vicecomiti carucas suas ter in anno. *They lent their ploughs to the Sheriff three days in the year.*

¹ Acres were not equal, some having 16, some 18, some 20, and others more feet to the perch.

² By the law of Edward, simple testimony was sufficient; but trial by battle, was brought in by the Normans.

Brad. Int. Hist. Eng. 273.

³ Anniculus. Un Epervier de l'année qui prend l'essor.

Howard, Traité sur les Coutumes Anglo-Normandes, v. l. p. 222.

Accommodavit eū Vicecomiti suo ut in vita sua haberet. *Permitted his Sheriff to hold it for his life.*

Accomodaver' eas suis amicis. *Let them out to their friends.*

Accomodata fuit. *Was lent.*

Accommodationem p. *By assignment, by demise.*

Accrevit huic M. *Added to this manor.*

Ad III car' ē trā. *There is arable land sufficient for 3 ploughs.*

Ad arma IIII sol. *4s. towards furnishing arms.*

Ad censati. *Taxed.*

Additamtū. *Addition.*

Adelina jocularix. *Adelina the minstrel.*

Adeū. *To him.*

Adhuc II 7. dim' poss' fieri. *And yet there may be two more and a half.*

Adhuc in B. *Also, moreover in B.*

Adhuc sunt ablat'. *Are now taken away.*

Adhuc pertinebant. *There have belonged to it to this time.*

Adhuc tenebat. *He held moreover.*

Adjac'. *Adjoins, belongs to.*

Adjac' n̄ alicui M. *Does not belong to any Manor.*

Adjuncto molendino. *His mill being added.*

Adjunit. *Adjoined it.*

Adjunxit hunc libum hominē ad firmam regis. *Added this Freeman to the King's farm.*

Adjutorem. *Assistant.*

Adjutorium facit. *Contributes.*

Adjutorium haberet. *Should have aid.*

Adjuvabat in exercitu Regis in Terra, et in Mari. *Contributed towards the King's army by land and by sea.*

Adq'etabat se Civitas p xv hid. *The city was taxed only at 15 hides.*

Adquietavit. *Paid for.*

Adquietata. *Redeemed.*

Adq'etat' fuit. *Was discharged from Geldage.*

Adq'sivit. *Purchased.*

Ad scm Michaellem ē una car'. *One carucate belongs to the Church of St. Michael.*

Advocat Regem ad Protectorem, et H. de T. ad liberatorem. *Vouches the King for his Protector, and H. de T. as the person who delivered seisin to him.*

Advocatum dicit Regem suum esse. *Says the King is his voucher.*

Adulterium vel Raptum faciens viii sol et iiii den em' dat hō et fem' tntd'. *For Adultery or Rape let the man and woman each pay 8s. 4d.*

Adulterio (de) u° p totum Chev. ht Rex hominem 7 Archiep mulierem, excepta, &c. *For adultery, the man throughout all Kent, becomes the property of the King, and the woman of the Archbishop, except, &c.*

Æccia. Church ¹.

Æccia IIII ac. A church endowed with 4 acres

Æccia XXIV acr'. A church and 24 acres of glebe.

Æccia sine terra. A church without any glebe.

Æccia (ab) non se poterant seperare. Could not separate themselves from the church.

Æccia (ab) ñ potere recedere. Could not withdraw from the church.

Æccia (ab) Godric' ñ potuit separari. Godrick could not be separated from the church.

Æccia (ab) Terrā q. ten' non poterat separari. The land which they held could not be severed from the church.

¹ *Ecclesia* and *Presbyter* not occurring in Domesday Book so often as the subject-matter seems to require, several Writers have inferred, that the number of Parochial Churches in England, at the time of the Survey, was but few; and that where there is not any entry made in that venerable Record of a Church or Presbyter, none ever existed; but the Rev. Mr. Denne, in some doubts he has entertained respecting this question, and which, in the eighth volume of the *Archæologia*, he has, with great deference, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, expresses his wishes that such an Hypothesis may not be taken for granted, and thinks that on an accurate inquiry, it will not appear to be well founded; and this opinion is warranted by Dugdale, who expressly says, "that although the Survey here and there takes notice of a church in Warwickshire, being in such a vill, there were many more at that time which were not set down."

Dugd. Warwick.

*Æcclesia (ibi) habuit venationem suam p III
haia. The church had three inclosures for
katching deer.*

*Ecclā S^{ti} Petri. The church of St. Peter, West-
minster.*

*Æccā lignea in B. A church built of wood
in B.*

Æcclesia 'ibi est. There is a church there.

*Æcclesia (de) fuit et est. It antiently belonged,
and still belongs to the church.*

*Æcciam dicunt quod S. sine alicujus licentia
potuit facere sibi, in sua terra et in sua foca, et
suam decimam mittere quo vellet. Say that
S might build a church for himself, without
licence from any one, upon his own land, and
within his own soke, and put his tyth to what
church he pleased.*

*Æcciam dimid'. Half the advowson of the
church.*

*Æccias (II) et dimidiam. The patronage of two
churches, and the moiety of another.*

*Æccias tenebant xv. They were patrons of 15
churches.*

² Perhaps all that was meant in most places by this return
of the Commissioners was, that a church was there, which
was appendant to the manor.

Denne on Ecclesia and Presbyter.

Howard's notion is, that it is called a church, in Domesday,
when it is served by Monks; but when the patronage is in a
layman, it is said, a priest is there (i. e.) serves the church.

Howard, 207, 217.

Æcciam

Æccliam habet R ibi quæ fuit B. *R has one church there which was B's.*

Æccliam (sup) S. Mariæ habet Rex medietatem elemosinæ trium festorum S. Mariæ. *The King has one moiety of the alms, or offerings, given at the church of St. Mary on the three festivals dedicated to her.*

Æcclesias (11) cū una domo habet, quas emit. *Has two churches and one house, which he purchased.*

Æcclesiolæ. *Chappels.*

Æcclesiastice terræ 1111 acr'. *Four acres of church land.*

Ædgebra Comitissa. Ælveva Comitissa. Alveva¹ Mat' Morcari tenuit. *Alveva the mother of Morcar held it.*

Ælveve² soror Heraldi Com'. *Alveva sister of Earl Harold.*

Æiræ accipim. *Ayries of hawks.*

Almarus³ Eps. *Bishop Almar.*

Æqualiter et pariliter. *Equally and share and share alike.*

Æquo si sal portabat. *If he carried salt on a horse.*

Ætatē ad trium hōium. *For 3 lives.*

Afri. *Cart-horses.*

Afrus. *A Moor*⁴.

¹ These were probably the same person.

² Historians make no mention of her.

³ He was bishop of Elmham in the time of Edward the Confessor, and brother to Stigand Archbishop of Canterbury.

⁴ Rudder, Glouc. p. 369.

Agram unam terræ. *One acre of land.*

Al. *Another.*

Algar Com. *Earl Algar* *.

Aliq°. *Any.*

Allecibus. *Small Fish; Herrings.*

Alleciū 11 M. *2000 Herrings.*

Alnor' Silva. *A wood of Alders.*

Alodiarior * (has forisfacturas ht. Rex sup' om̃s)
totius Comitatus de Chent. *The King has
these forfeitures over all the allodial tenants
througout the county of Kent.*

Allodiū (in) tenuer duo libi hoēs de Rege E. p
11 man' tunc et modo geld. *Two freemen
held it as allodium, in the time of King Edward
for two manors; then and now it paid geld or
Hidage.*

Alta. *Other.*

Am̃al XII. *Twelve beasts or young cattle.*

Ambraē salis x 3. *10 ambres of salt.*

* He was son of Leofric, Duke of Mercia.

* The tenure of Allodium in the Survey refers to the tenants and possessors chiefly before the Conquest.

It signifies an hereditary and perpetual estate, free and in the power of the possessors to dispose of by gift or sale, but subject to the common and constant land-tax of Hidage; and in Kent, the King on the commission of particular offences was entitled to pecuniary mulcts from all the allodial tenants and their men.

He was also on the death of an allodial tenant intitled to relief. Brady Hist. p. 204. Gloss. p. 1.

* An ambra was a Saxon measure both dry and liquid; a measure of salt, of bees, butter, meat, &c. though the quantity is not now known.

Amiticia (gratis et.) *Freely and in Friendship.*

Amisit postquam focam. *After the soke was taken away.*

Amittebat Vicecomitatū. *Quitted the Shrievalty.*

Ammonitione (sine) *without being warned or summoned.*

An' animal-animal. *Young cattle, cows.*

An' otiosa. *Cattle not fit for husbandry; as swine, &c.*

Ancilla ¹. *A maid servant.*

Angerus ² Stalra. *He is sometimes called Asgerus and Esgerus.*

Ancipitrari' Com'. *The Earls Faulconer.*

Angl'. *An Englishman.*

Angli iii habent v car' cū xviii vill. *The English have 5 carucates with 18 villains.*

Angulū tre. *A nook of land.*

Annona de uni' anni xxx lib. *For the produce of one year's barvest, 30l.*

Annonæ grosse x modia. *Ten bushels of wheat.*

Annuer'. *Granted to.*

Antecessor ³ (Almæ) Archiep'i de Soca. *Almar, Predecessor of the archbishop in the Soke.*

Ante

¹ Servi et Ancillæ. Were pure villains, living under the arbitrary pleasure of their lord.

Rudder's Glouc. 80.

² He was master of the horse or standard-bearer to Edward the Confessor.

³ This Almar was not ancestor to Thomas in the archbishopric, for there never had been one of that name; but was his ancestor or predecessor in the possession of the Soke.

In

Ant'. Ante c. Ante c ū. *Ancestors.*

Antecōm'd, t. r. e. *The former patron in the time of King Edward.*

Anteq. *Before.*

Anti'qt. *Of old time.*

Ap' Windesores. *At Windsor.*

Apium custos. *The person who had the management of the Bees.*

Appciat. app'. *Rated at.*

Appreciatur hoc in capite. *This manor is deemed to be held in capite. Nash's Worc. p. 13.*

Appendet addice in Sutfulc. *Belongs to Dice in Suffolk.*

Appositi. *Laid to.*

Apposuit hanc in L. M. et foris misit de hund
M. laid this to the manor of L., and took it from the hundred.

Apposuer xxx ac. (ad eccliam huj' man.)
Added to the church of this manor 30 acres.

Ar' q̄ tē. *Tban was then ploughed.*

Arabant et herciabant ad curiam Dñi. *They plowed and harrowed the lord's demesnes.*

Arant n̄ v villi. *Five villains who have no ploughs.*

Arantes ibi. *Who have ploughs there.*

Arat eā cū suo dn̄io. *Plows it with his own demesne.*

In the Survey, Antecessor signifies only a bare præpossessor, one that possessed the lands before the present possessor, without any relation to blood or kindred.

Brady Hist. p. 142. Int. Gloss. p. 18.

Arans, (1 Soch.) One Sockman who has a plough.

Aratura (de.) For ploughing.

Arbalistarius ¹ Balistarius. A cross bowman, archer, a maker of cross-bows.

Arch. Archbishop.

Arcuarius. A Bowyer.

Areā Salinar. A plot of ground where there are salt-pits.

Arf' eḡs. ² Arfastus or Herfastus, Bishop.

Arma (ad) IIII sol. 4s. towards furnishing armour.

Arpend' ³ 1 vineæ. One acre or furlong of Vineyard.

Arfuram propter. Througb fire.

Artas ⁴ et pensatas (Lib. LVI.) 56l. burnt and weighed.

Arundel Roger de ⁵.

¹ Our Kings had an officer stiled Balistarius Regis, and lands were held in capite of the King, by the service of presenting annually a cross-bow, and of finding thread to make a cross-bow string, as often as he passed through a certain district.

Blount's Ant. Ten. p. 57. 70. 81. Pref. Grose Ant. p. 31.

² He removed the See from Elmham to Thetford.

³ A measure made use of in Normandy, and of uncertain quantity.

There is frequent mention of Vineyards in Domesday.

⁴ When Domesday was compiled, there was always a fire ready in the Exchequer, and if they liked not the allay of the money, they burnt it, and then weighed it. Brady's Hist.

⁵ He was ancestor to the Lords Arundel of Wardour.

Afa

Ase habuit terram suam separatam et liberam a dominatu et potestate Bernulfi mariti sui etiam cum simul erant ita ut ipse de ea nec donationem nec venditionem facere nec forisfacere posset. Post eorum vero separationem ipsa cum omni terra sua recessit et eam ut Domina possedit.

Ase held her land separate and free from the power and controul of her husband Bernulph, even whilst they lived together, so that he could neither grant, sell, or forfeit it; but after their separation, she retired with all her land, and kept possession of it as owner.

Asin'. *Asses.*

Asportasse (dicunt W. de Rci) sibi in castellum unam mansionem. *They say that W. de Percy included one house within the castle.*

Affiduus quicumque manens in villa de D. *Whosoever constantly resided in the town of D.*

Affuefact' novū thelonium. *A new toll set up.*

Asturconē (1). *One Pad or Palfrey; or one Hawk.*

Attam. *Nevertheless, yet, still.*

Attributum. *Granted, assigned.*

Attributum sive prestitū fuisset ad serviendum Epō. *Was granted or demised to serve the bishop.*

Avantwarde † et in reversione, Redreward. *In the Vanguard, and when they return the Rereward.*

† The Kentish men, accordingly, at the battle of Hastings, were in front of the English army, as their antient privilege.

Auditū drē. *Have heard say.*

Avera. *A horse.*

Avera ¹. *A day's work of the plough.*

Avera (de) id est servitium LX sol. *From average, that is service, 60s.*

Averā i invenieb cū Rex in Scyra veniebat si non v denar' reddebat. *Found one day's work of a ploughman, when the King came into the county, or payed 5d.*

Averæ iiiiā partē. *The 4th part of a day's work by a ploughman.*

Averā et inevardū invenit in servitio regis sed injust' et p vim. *Found average and inward in the service of the King, but unjustly and by force.*

Averas vi 7 vii inuward invener' vicecomiti, itaque trās suas dare 7 vendere potuer'. *Found 6 averages and 7 inwards to the Sheriff, therefore might give and sell their lands.*

Averas nec curr' T. R. E. invenieb'. *Neither found ploughs or carts in the time of King Edward.*

Averam (reddeb S. apud M.) S. rendered one days work at M.

Averiaē. *Working horses.*

Aufer'. *Took away.*

Aufugiit (diē Wapent' n̄ habuisse Herewardum die qua.) *The Wapentac say, Hereward was not seised of it the day he made his escape.*

¹ Average, also signified that service which the tenant owed to the King, or other Lord, by horse or ox, or by carriage with either. Cowel. Somner.

Aufugiit

Aula. *A court baron, a hall, or chief mansion-house, the lord's manor-house.*

Aulam (ad) de Gloucester, quæ pertinet. *Which belongs to the barons court of Gloucester.*

Nash's Worces. p. 10.

Aula s. tam fuit ibi. *But nevertheless there was a hall or mansion-house there.*

Aula in (1 eq'). *One horse for the use of the hall, or at the lord's hall.*

Aulā ad ej' ptinet. *Belongs to his house.*

Aulā cū saca et soca. *A hall or mansion house, with the liberty of sac and soc.*

Aulam (Tor reliquam terram cum soca et saca, et non.) *Tor had the rest of the land with soc and sac, but no hall.*

Aulam suam (habuerunt x Taini quisque.) *Ten Thains, and every one had their hall.*

Aulis (sine) et dñiis. *Without mansion houses and demesnes.*

Aurā invenit vicecomiti. *Found average to the Sheriff.*

Auri faber. *The goldsmith.*

Aurifrifum fecit et facit Regis et Reginae. *Embroyderer to the King and Queen.*

Aut. *But.*

Auund. *Uncle.*

² A hall did not of necessity include sac and soc, as from this passage it appears, a freeman might have his Aulam without any jurisdiction.

Howard 211, 214.

Ber'

B.

B. Ber' Berev' Bwita. Berevita, biuuita. *A village, or hamlet, appertaining to some town or manor; a smaller manor belonging to a larger one.*

B. 7 M. *Berwick and manor.*

B. 7 S. *Berwick and soken.*

B. *Two persons hold a Berewick.*

B f D. Bere' (f). *Free Berewick.*

Bacon xxxii. *32 bacon hogs, or fat hogs.*

Balistarius '. *See Arbalistarius.*

Bancos duos in macello. *Two benches or stalls in the butchery.*

Barones Regis (i. e.) W. ep̄m. E. et R. S. (in-
vadiavit Abbas c̄t^a) p c sol.

*The Abbot mortgaged the land to W. the Bishop.
E. and R. S. Barons of the King for 100
shillings.*

Barones ' Regis habent cxii domus in Burgo
de W. *The Barons of the King have 112
houses in the borough of Warwick.*

Ba-

† The Balistarii were men who shot stones and darts out
of cross-bows; or perhaps the officers of the steel bowmen,
or directors of the management of the great brakes or engines,
with which they battered walls. Brad. Hist.

‡ These were the King's greater tenants.

Seld. ad Eadm. 169, 170.

The King's immediate freeholders or tenants.

Hollis's Rem. 107.

M

Baronies

Baronibus Regis vadimonium dedit. *Gave security, or pledged himself to the king's barons; viz. such barons as were commissioners to make the survey of the county of Lincoln. In some counties there were 5, in others 4.*

Baronibus aliis, t. r. e. *Other Barons, or Thanes, in the time of King Edward the Confessor.*

Baronum (judicio) Regis qui placitum tenuer'. *By the determination of the King's Barons, before whom the matter was pleaded.*

Batsueine (iiii), Regi mittebant, vel iiii lib denarior. *Sent 4 Boatswains, or Mariners, to the King, or paid 4l.*

Bedellus. *An Apparitor, or Cryer, the under Bailiff of a manor.*

Bello (p) qd cont' G. facere debuit. *For supporting his right against G.*

Belmont (Roger de) ¹.

Baronies were of no determinate size, being more or less, according to the grant, each of which being held in capite by barony was accounted a compleat barony, notwithstanding the difference in number of fees contained in each.

Chauncey's Hertf. p 56.

¹ Roger de Belmont, or Beaumont, ancestor of the earl of Leicester, was son to Humphrey de Vetulis, grandson to Turolf of Pont Audomar, by Wevia, sister of Gunnora, wife of Richard I. Duke of Normandy, great grandfather to the Conqueror. Robert, the son of Roger, signalized himself at the battle of Hastings, where he was posted in the right wing, and succeeded his uncle as Earl of Mellent.

Dugd. Bar. I. p. 83. 85.

Bene-

Beneficio (pro) suo hoc m. dedit Rex W. monachis. *The King gave this manor to the Monks in benefice, not in fee.*

Bernerius ¹ (Hugo de) tenebat xxxvii ac de rege. *Hugh de Berners held 37 acres of the King.*

Berwita (p) adjunit huic m. *Joined it to this manor as a berewick.*

Bestiarum per mortem. *By the death of cattle.*

Biga. *An officer appointed to provide carriages, &c. for the use of the King. See De Bigariis capiendis. Rym. Fædera, V. IX. p. 261.*

Blato (de). *Of corn.*

Bled. *Corn.*

Blodewita. *A customary fine, paid on a composition or atonement for the shedding or drawing of blood. Cowel.*

Blomam ferri redd. *Renders one blome of iron.*

Bocheland ². *Bocland.*

Bolonienfis Comitiffa ³. *Countess of Bologne.*

¹ This Hugh de Berners was ancestor of the noble family of Berners. Coll. P. 4. v. p. 368.

² This was one of the titles by which the English Saxons held their lands, and was always in writing, and from thence called Bocland, that is deed or charter land. It was free-land, and of the same nature with Allodium, so often mentioned in Domesday, and Tainland. Cowel, Somner, Brady.

³ Ida, eldest daughter of Godfrey III. Duke of Lorraine and Boulogne, married to Eustace, Earl of Bologne, who had by her three sons, Eustace his successor, whose daughter married Stephen afterwards King of England; Godfrey, and Baldwin, successively Kings of Jerusalem.

Diceto, Chron. int. X Script. p. 472.

Bordarii ¹, bord. bor. b. *Bordars.*

Bordarii qⁱ non habent suā ppā trā sed manent in xx ac de sup dictā-trā. *Bordars who have no land of their own, but are resident on xx acres, part of the land above-mentioned.*

Bordarii (ccccLxxx) qⁱ pp^t pauperiem nullā redd consuetud². 480 *bordars, who, on account of their poverty, pay no customary taxes.*

Bovarii IIII. *Four neat herds, or cowberds.*

Bovata terræ *. *An oxgang of land.*

Bove uno arantes. *Ploughing with one ox.*

Boves arantes VII. *Seven oxen fit for the plough, or draught oxen.*

* These were distinct from the Servi and Villani, and seem to be those of a less servile condition, who had a bord or cottage, with a small parcel of land allowed to them.

Cowel.

They were drudges, and performed vile services, which were reserved by the lord upon a poor little house, and a small parcel of land, and might perhaps be domestic works, such as grinding, threshing, drawing water, cutting wood, &c.

Howard, p. 204. Brad. Pref. 56.

They held a little house of husbandry on the bords or out-fides of the manor.

Morant's Essex, v. I. p. xxvii.

Tenants, that paid poultry, and other provisions, for the lord's board or table.

Blomef. Nor. v. III. p. 548.

² This is said to be as much as one, or a pair of oxen could plough or keep in husbandry tilth, in a year; by some accounted 24 and 18 acres, by others but 10, 12, 15, or 13; but like carucates, and other portions of land, was uncertain, according to the soil, which was harder, or easier to plough.

Reg. Hon. Richm. 11. Brad. Hist. 141.

Boum.

Boum (terra est III.) *The land is three carves,
or three oxgangs.*

Braſii tntd. *The ſame quantity of malt.*

Braziabat cujuſcunque uxor x. *From every man
whoſe wife brewed, 10d.*

Bretaill ¹ (in.) *In Bretwill.*

Bv̄e. *Writ, Precept, Commiſſion.*

Breve (in) Regiſ ſcriptæ ſunt. *Are in charge in
the King's writ.*

Brevi (in) de Hereford ſcriptæ ſunt. *Are entered
in the Roll of Hereford.*

Brietric ² fil. Algar (hoc M. tenuit.) *Brietric, the
ſon of Algar, held this manor.*

¹ This was a ſeigniory in Normandy, which belonged to William Fitz Osborn Earl of Hereford, from whom it was, that the ſame laws and cuſtoms which were obſerved in Bretville, were alſo obſerved and practiſed in Hereford, and at Roelent in Cheſhire. Brad. Hiſt. 202.

See Selden's obſervation on this law of Earl Fitz-Osborn's. Tit. Hon. 2d edition, 675.

This William Fitz-Osborn was not remote in alliance to the Conqueror. He was the earneſt adviſer for his enterpriſing the crown of England, and was chief in the army at the battle of Haſtings. William appointed him Juſticiar for the north of England (as Odo was for the ſouth); but in this office he was a great oppreſſor of the Engliſh, acting, eſpecially when the King was out of the realm, more like a general, giving laws to the conquered, than a chief magiſtrate adminiſtering juſtice to his fellow-ſubjects. He was ſlain in battle in Flanders, about 5 William, with Arnulph Earl of Hainault, whoſe cauſe he was ſent to eſpouſe.

Lord Lytt. Henry II. v. I. p. 37.

² Brietric had the honour of Glouceſter, which was a noble ſeignury, and many other great eſtates, by inheritance from

Broce 11 aēs. *Two acres of brushwood or heath.*
 Burbio (in) huj' villæ. *Within the precinct or circuit of this vill; or in the borough of this vill.*

Burgherish. *The cognizance and punishment of the offence of breaking into a house, &c. in a borough.*

Burgensem¹ (hī H. C. 1) q. fuit Hō de B. *Earl Hugh hath 1 burges who was under the protection of B.*

Burgenses x ā de T ptin'. *Ten burgeses belonging to the manor of T. (i. e.) paid their customs to the Lords of it.*

Burgenses x aliorū hōm. *Ten burgeses under the protection of other men.*

Burges viii de LXvi. den. *Eight burgeses who paid sixty-six pence.*

his grandfather Hailward Snow; but having incurred the displeasure of Maud, Queen to William the Conqueror, and daughter to Baldwin Earl of Flanders, by refusing to marry her when he was ambassador at her father's court; she revenged the insult, by procuring his imprisonment, and the confiscation of all his possessions.

Rudder's Glouc. p. 739.

¹ The burgeses, or tradesmen in great towns, had in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and at the time of the Survey, their patrons, under whose protection they traded, and paid an acknowledgement therefore: or else, were in a more servile condition, as being in *Dominio Regis vel aliorum*, altogether under the power of the King, or other Lords.

Brady on Boroughs, p. 6. 27.

Bur-

Burgenſes Anglig' de Sciropſberie dicunt multū grave ſibi eē qūd ipſi reddt tot' geld' ſicuti reddebatur. T. R. E.

Thoſe burgeſſes of Shrewſbury who are Engliſh, ſay, they ſuffer great hardſhip in being obliged to pay the whole tax as it was paid in the time of King Edward.

Burgus. *A borough, a city.*

Burgo (in) hedæ. *In the borough of Hyth.*

Burgum tenet unum parvum. *Holds one ſmall burgh.*

Burū unū. *One huſbandman, boor. A middle ſort of tenants, between ſervile and free, much the ſame as the Colibertus. Naſh's Worceſ.*

Buzecarles. Buſcarles. *Mariners, or ſeamen.*

Buzecarl ad paſcendos ſuos. *Towards ſupporting his mariners.*

C.

Ceti, C&as. *Other.*

Cæc' qu'dā tenet. *A certain blind man holds it.*

¶ suetuc'o. *Custom.*

¶ t' dicit. *Denys it.*

ctra. ct'. *Against.*

Cui'dā libē. *Of a certain free woman.*

C. ē. *With.*

C. c. *Carves, Carucates.*

C et b. *Carucate and Oxcang.*

C tre, car' trē, cart' træ. *A carucate, or carve of land. A plough land.*

Car' vii habent. *They have 7 carves or ploughs.*

Car (i) in dñio, i et dīmid' hōum. *One plough land in demesne, and one and a half belonging to the tenants.*

Car' xii. terra est. *The arable is 12 carucates, or ploughed lands.*

Carucā. *A plough, cart, or team.*

Carucata terræ¹. *A carucate, or carve of land. A plough land.*

Caru-

¹ This is as much land as may be tilled and laboured with one plough, and the beasts belonging thereto in a year; having meadow, pasture, and houses for the householders and cattle belonging to it. The hide was the measure of land in the Confessor's reign, the carucate that to which it was reduced by the Conqueror's new standard. Thus every place is said to have paid geld for so many hides, T. R. E. and then

Carucatae terræ ² (12) faciunt unam Hydram,

Twelve Carucates of land make one hide.

Carucata terræ continet in se c acras et 8 bovatae
faciunt carucatam, e quælibet bovata con-
tinet 15 acras.

*A carucate of land contains 100 acres; 8 oxgangs
make a carucate, and every oxgang contains 15
acres.* Reg. Rich.

Carucatae XIII ³. *In length 13 carucates.*

Caru-

then follows its present measure of so many carucates; "est
ix carucatarum."

It must be various according to the nature of the soil and
custom of husbandry in every county.

Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 622.

When Car, or Caruc, follows Villani, or Bordarii, it often
signifies the number of ploughs they kept, and not the land
or quantity of it. Brady's Pref. 17. Nash's Worcest.

Sometimes a carucate might be so large as one plough
could not till it, and sometimes so small, as one plough might
till two. Ibid.

In those shires in Domesday, where Hide is named as well
as Carucata, carucata is to be referred to a ploughland, which
is about 60 acres. Agard.

In the time of Richard the 1st, sixty acres seem to have
made a carucate, and that for some purposes, 80 or 100 were
required. Dufresne.

² In Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, a
carucate is of the same contents as a hide.

Reg. Rich. Thoroton, Not.

³ Halsted is said in Domesday, to have 13 car² of arable
in length.

These

Carucatae XLIIII, quas carucæ xxx possunt arare.
*Forty-four carves of land, which thirty ploughs
 can till.*

Carucatae LXXXV, quas carucæ XLV possunt arare.
*Eighty-five carves, which may be ploughed with
 forty-five ploughs.*

Carucatae xv, quas carucæ viii possunt arare.
Fifteen carves, which eight ploughs may till.

Carucatae xxxvii, quas carucæ xx possunt arare.
*Thirty-seven carves, which may be managed with
 twenty ploughs.*

Car' aliæ 5 possunt fieri'. *Five more ploughs
 might be employed.*

Caballo pro transducendo. *For the passage of a
 horse.*

Caballū in exercitu, et ad navē faciendā invenire.
*To find a horse for the army, and to contribute
 towards building a ship.*

Cabitor non fuit ibi, sed in B. *There was no
 hangman in that place, but at B.*

Cambiere. } *Exchanged.*
 Cābivit. }

Calcaria. *Spurs.*

These Sir John Cullum, in his history of this town, computes
 at about 1300 acres, p. 174.

The manor is valued at 4l. which, according to the neat
 measurement of the land, he says, would be about half an acre.

' It was capable of improvement, so that we are not always
 to conclude that there were as many ploughs on it, as it was
 capable of working.

Calci.

Calciamenta (reddt LX sol ad) canonicorum.

Render 60s. towards shoes for the Canons or Prebendaries.

Calle (in) Regis. *In the King's highway.*

Callibus (de rectis.) *As to the highways or streets.*

Calumniosum int' Regem et Comitem. *In dispute between the King and the Earl.*

Calun'. *Claims.*

Calupnia (m^o est in.) *Is now in dispute.*

Camerarius ¹. *Treasurer.*

Campo A. *A. the Champion.*

Canes ² VI ad ursum. *Six bear dogs.*

Canes (ad) XLII lib. reddt. *Renders 42 l. for dogs or hounds.*

Canonici Constantienses ³. *Canons of Constance.*

Cap^m M. *The capital manor.*

Cap (hř) manerii H. de M. *H. de M. has the head or chief part of the manor.*

Capite (de supradictis bord' habet Rex Scotum de suo) tantum. *From the above-mentioned bordars, the King has Scot by poll only.*

¹ The office of the Camerarius was to take charge of the king's camera, or treasury, and answered to the treasurer of the household at present.

² Thomas Engaine held certain lands in Pightelle (now Pitchley) in Com' Northampton, by the service of finding, at his own proper costs, certain dogs for the destruction of wolves, foxes, martrons, cats, and other vermin, within the counties of Northampton, Rutland, Oxford, Essex, and Buckingham. Blount, Ten. p. 15.

³ The Dean and Chapter of the church.

Capitib' (de) eor' tantū m. *Now in their own persons only; by poll only.*

Capitibus (suis de) adhunc reddāt Burgeses.

The burgeses at this present answer it in their persons, or pay so much a head.

Capitibus (nisi unum denarium de suis,) Pay only one penny a head.

Captione (in) Regis. *In the King's prison.*

Caput m redd n. *Now they pay only head-money.*

Car' p. *By deed.*

Caraduech p regem sunt IIII villæ vastatæ. *Four vills were laid wast by King Caraduech, (viz.)*

Trhearn ap Coradoc, King or Prince of North Wales.

Caretedes lignor'. *Cart loads of wood.*

Carricantem (aliquem hominem) infra leuam civitatis. *Any man driving a cart within a mile of the city.*

Casati sunt de hoc m H. de V. et R. de V. *Henry de V. and R. de V. are enfeoffed of this manor, or this manor is apportioned between them.*

Castellum de Cliford est de regno Angliæ, non subjacet alicui hundret, neque in consuetudine. *The castle of Clifford is held of the Crown of England, and is not subject to or within any hundred; or to the payment of any customary rents.*

* This castle was built by William Fitz Osborn, Earl of Hereford, as were also the castles of Wigmore and Ewyas.

Caf.

Castellum donec fractum est. *Till the castle was demolished.*

Castellū donec invasum est. *Till the castle was besieged.*

Castellum refirmaverit. *Fortified, or repaired the castle.*

Calengio remanet. *Remains in dispute.*

Castellaria sua (in): *Within the precinct of his castle.*

Castellatione p aquarum. *For the keeping up of the waters.*

Celatum est. *Is concealed.*

Cem̄tarius unus ten' dimid' hidæ. *A Plaisterer holds half a hide.*

Censarii. *Farmers.*

Censau (Richard' punat' ad.) *Richard the champion taxed them there.*

Censor. Censore. Censorium. *A Farmer, such as might be taxed; or such as pay a rent.*

Censu Ormesbei (in) semper valuit, 2s. 6d. *Always paid 2s. 6d. rent to the manor of Ormsby.*

Censu (fuit in) man' regis. *It was accounted for among the manors in the king's hands.*

Censu sine. *Untaxed.*

Censu suo. *At his own expence.*

Censu (de) t̄ræ. *From the rents of the lands.*

Censum non potuit habere. *He could not get the rent.*

Census. *Rent. Tax. Tribute. Also a man's effects, or property.*

Cep'

Cep' q̄s de isto m' in sua manu. *Which he took from this manor into his own hands.*

Cervisiores. *Brewers.*

Cessione (p). *By grant.*

Cessu de omni suo. *Of all his effects.*

Ceti quatuor. *The other four.*

C&as vero. *But the rest.*

Chentiscus (Alnod). *Alnod of Kent. See Alnod*

Chrispianitatem (preter quod pertinet ad) quam ad Archiep̄m p̄tinet. *Except what relate to spiritualities, and those belong to the Archbishop.*

Cibo (de) monachorum. *To the use of the refectory of the monastery.*

Cibū ad. *For their sustenance.*

Cice. Ep̄c. *Bishop of Chichester.*

Cilt. *One allyed to the Royal Family; also a great Thane.*

Cilt. Cild. Chit. Alnod'.

Cilt (Aluuard) reign' regis E. hoc M. tenuit.

Alward Cilt, a Thain of King Edward held this manor.

* This Alnod Cilt, was Ulnoth, 4th son of Earl Godwin, and younger brother to king Harold, who, from the royalty of his kindred; had the addition of Cilt; a similar denomination to the Latin word Clito; with which those of royal blood were always honoured in those times.

Hasted's Kent, v. II. p. 182.

He was sent into Normandy as a hostage upon Godwin's Restoration from banishment, where he continued the whole reign of King Edward; after the Norman Conquest, he was brought back into England, and kept prisoner at Salisbury till his death.

Id. v. I.

Cilt

Cilt Bixi. Eduuard.

Cilt Eduuj tenuit 1 hið et unā v' et poterat ire
quo volebat. *Edwi Cilt held 1 hide and 1 yard
land, and might go where he pleased.*

Cilt Goduin' hō Eddevæ pulchræ hoc m̄ tenuit.
*Godwin Cilt, a tenant of Eddeva the Fair, held
this manor.*

Cilt leuric. Leofric Cilt, i. e. Leofric Duke of
Mercia.

Cilt Leuvin. Leofwin Cilt. He was brother of
Harold, and killed at the battle of Hastings.

Cilvellis cum duabus. *With two small coppices.*

Circset. Cyriscet¹. Cburchset.

Clamat super regem. *Claims upon the King.*

Clavile Walter de².

Clausuram (ad). *For supporting of the fences.*

Codunandi³ (unum villan̄ causa) lanam Reginae.
*One villan for winding, or mixing or working
up the Queen's wool with other wool; or for
gathering wool for the Queen.*

¹ Corn paid to the church. A sum paid for the First-fruits,
or garden seeds, to be paid at Martinmas. Provisions paid
in kind. Cowel.

² He was ancestor of the family of Clavile, or Clavel, in
the county of Dorset, and which has continued there ever
since the Conquest. Hutch. Diff. p. 14.

³ Petrus de Baldewyn tenet quandam Serjantiam in Cumbes
in Com. Surrey ad colligendam * lanam reginæ per albas
spinas, si voluerit, &c.

* To go a woolgathering for the Queen, among the thorns and briers.
Blount's Ten. p. 79.

Cole castro (de). *Of Colchester.*

Coliberti ¹.

Colit'. *Cultivated.*

Collocare sicut poterat partem suam. *According as he could let his part.*

Com'. com. coms. ² *Earl. Count.*

Comes vetus ³ R. *Old Earl Ralph.*

Comes Gert ⁴. *Earl Gert.*

¹ These were a middle sort of Tenants, like the Coloni, between servile and free, or such as held their freedom of tenure under condition of such works and services. They had their patrons to whom they paid rent, and were manumised as servants used to be, but not absolutely free.

They were such of the Servi as were enfranchised, but still paid some duties to the superior Lords.

Morant's Essex, vol. I. p. xxvii.

² The grandeur of the nobility under William the Conqueror was very great.

The Earls Palatine had all royal Officers, and in state differed very little from kings.

All other Earls likewise had their great officers of state, though they lived not in the same magnificence as the Earls Palatine did.

Earls (as also Barons) in these times had every one their castles very well fortified and endowed with many privileges, which were called the head of their baronies.

Brady's Hist. 201.

³ He was father of Ralph de Guader, Earl of Norfolk. Therefore R. the son was not the first Earl of the East Angles, as is generally supposed.

Dom. v. II. p. 128, 129.

⁴ He was Harold's brother, and killed with him at the battle of Hastings. Of what county he was Earl does not appear.

Com.

Com. E. e. *Earl Eustace.*

Com. G. g. *Earl Gilbert.*

Com. H. h. *Earl Harold*¹.

Comes Heraldus de his habebat IIIciū den' in XL sol. *Earl Harold out of these had the 3d penny (i. e.) 40s.*²

Comitis (tertia). *The third part was the Earls.*

Comitatus dicunt. *The county or jury say.*

Comitatu (de) hab W. IIII mans' quæ ptin' ad P. maneriū Comit'. *W. holds of the Seigniorie 4 houses, which belong to P. a manor of the Earls.*

Comitatum (Comes tenet) totum et totum dñiū qđ Rex E. ibi habeb. *The Earl (Roger) holds the whole county or Sheriffewicke, and all the demesne and possessions which king Edward had there.* Seld. Tit. Hon. 675.

Comantes. *Dwelling, inhabiting.*

Comd. Comendatus. *Patron. Protector*³.

Commendatus dimidius Edrico, et dimidius comendatus antecessori Malet. *Half under the protection of Edric, and half under the protection of the ancestor of Malet.*

¹ As Harold was an Usurper, he is never styled Rex in Domesday.

² He possessed in the time of Edward the Confessor 176 lordships.

³ It is probable the Britons learned this of the Romans, and so came to the Saxons. Blomef. Norf. v. IV. p. 45.

Commendati. *Persons who by voluntary homage put themselves under the protection of some great man, lord or patron, who undertook to secure their estates and persons, for which protection and security, they paid him an annual stipend, or performed some annual service.*

Pref. Brad. Hist. p. 56.

Commendati dimidii. *Persons who depended on two several lords, and were to pay half their annual rent for their protection to one, and half to the other.*

Sub-commendati. *Were such, as like under-tenants, were under command of those who were themselves depending on some superior lord.*

Sub-commendati dimidii. *Those who were under the commendati dimidii, and had two patrons or protectors, and the same as they had.*

Com'd (huic manerio adjacent x lib hoēs) de LX aē p'ti. *To this manor belong ten freemen, who hold in commendation 60 acres of meadow.*

Blomef. Norf. v. IV. p. 4.

Com'd (& libos hoēs quos hī sub se) tenet. *And is in possession of the freemen who claim their protection under him.*

Commendatio. *This was the protection itself, and many times signified the annual rent paid for such protection.*

Cm̄doem. *Protection.*

Commendationis de illo A habuit quinque partes. *A had five parts of what was paid for his protection.*

Com-

Commendatione (in) has hñ trās R. de rege. *R holds of the king these lands for his protection.*

Commendatione (in) R tenet de rege III. car'.
R holds of the king 3 carucates for his protection.

Comdat (hoc tenuit B preposit' epi' tantum, sed nunc comditus est G. in manu regis. *B. the Bishop's steward held this land under the commendation of the Bishop, but now B is under the commendation of G. who takes care of it for the king.* Blomef. Norf. vol. IV. p. 17.

Commendatas (has villas habet abb' duobus militibus suis.) *Two knights of the abbot's put these villas under his patronage.*

Commendatus liber homo - Gerti. *A freeman under the protection of Gert.*

Comendavit Rex p suum breve R. T. ut eum servaret quamdiu viveret. *The King by his writ put him under the protection of R. T. to take care of him as long as he lived.*

Comendavit hos (W. com.) preposito de B. ut eorum haberet servitium. *Earl Wm. put those under the protection of B. that he might have the service of them.*

Comendavit cui eqs silvaticas regis. *To whose charge he committed the king's brood mares.*

Cōmdasse eam ad firmā Herewardo. *Let it to farm to Hereward.*

Commisit extra. *Set apart.*

Comune burgensum (in) xx ac. *Twenty acres for the use of the burghesses in common.*

Commune (in). *In common.*

Commune (R. concessit eam Regi in) ad faciendum burgum. *R. granted it to the King in common, or in commune, with himself, to make a borough.*

Communitate (in). *In common.*

Commutatione (de) villæ quæ vocat' T. *In exchange for the vill called T.*

Commutationem iniquam. *An unequal, unjust exchange.*

Comportandum (mittebant regi iii equos ad) arma vel alia quæ opus erat. *Furnished the King with 4 horses to carry armour, or whatever else was necessary.*

Concessionē p. *With the consent.*

Concessu. *With the consent, with the leave, by the grant.*

Conciliat' est regi. *He had made his peace with the King.*

Co'pot' (ad) *for an entertainment.*

Con. *When.*

Concubina Heraldī. *A concubine of Harolds.*

Condonavit (E sic) *Edward granted it as such.*

Condonavit p xxx hidis. *He granted it as 30 hides.*

Condonavit illis x lib. *Remitted them 10l.*

Condonavit vi hid Rex W. quietas a geldo. *King W. by his grant acquitted 6 hides from the tax.*

Con-

Condonavit 60 sol. *He abated 60s.*

Confirmabat. *Avowed, affirmed.*

Con forisfecit. *When he forfeited it.*

Confusi omnes. *All ruined.*

Cōfusione ppt' træ. *On account of the badness of the land.*

Confusione (s; n̄ possūt sufferre sine.) *But they cannot bear it without being almost ruined.*

Confusionem hanc. *This wast.*

Congregatione v° crescentē. *But the society increasing.*

Cōq̄sivit Angliā. *Conquered, or acquired England.*

Conredium dabat p̄posit'. *The bailiff gave them their diet.*

Conredium vel mercedem hoc facientibus dabat p̄positus. *To those who performed this service, the bailiff of the borough gave either an entertainment, or a gratuity.*

Consequi si posset infra leuam. *If he can be apprehended within a mile round the salt-wych.*

Consecut' extra leuam, nihil. *If apprehended out of that circuit, nothing.*

Constantienses canonici. *Canons of Constance.*

Constricta (et si) justitia prepositi alicui debīt solvebat, et si terminum a preposito dat' non attendebat hic p̄ XL sol emendaß. *And if the sheriff had adjudged a debt to be paid at a certain day, and defendant did not keep the time given him, he was to be amerced 40s.*

1 The dean and chapter of the church of Constance.

Consuetudinaria hæc t̃ra fuit solum de thelonio regis. *This land was subject to no other customary payment than the King's toll.*

Consuetudinem nullam reddiderunt nisi geldū regis q̃do colligebatur. *Paid no customary rent but the king's tax, and that, when it was collected.*

Consuetudinem nullam habuit nisi commendationem. *Had no custom but commendation.*

Consuetudinem suam reddit maner'. *Pays to the manor his customary rent.*

Consuetudinem (ad) Scotū civitatis. *Towards the customary payments and scot of the city.*

Consuetudinē n̄ reddit. *Does not pay any custom or old rent.*

Consuetud' de canum. *For the customary payment for dogs.*

Consuetud' (de) xli sol. *Forty-one shillings for customary dues.*

Consuetud' om̄em. *All customary dues.*

Consuetud' regis. *The King's custom, or the customary rents due to the King.*

Consuetud' placitor'. *The customary profits of the court.*

Consuetud' hundredi. *The customary payments made by the hundred, or the profits of the hundred court.*

* All customary tenants, cottagers, villans, bond-men, or nativi, (as distinguished from Servi and Operarii) that performed certain works, might be called privileged persons, or soc-men. Brad. Pref. Hist. Eng. p. 66.

Consue-

Consuetud' regalē reddebant, T. R. E. *In the time of King Edward they paid the customary rent due to the King.*

Consuetud' (de his Rex omnem) h't. *Of these burgeses the King has all sorts of custom.*

Consuetud' nullā redd' nisi venationem. *No custom due from it but venison.*

Consuetudinarios (vii hōes ad hoc M.) *Seven men whose customary dues belonged to this manor.*

Consuetudinem (contra hoc) quantum oportebat. *Instead of those customary payments, they paid thereout what was reasonable.*

Consuetudinem (reddē debet p) ii oves cū agnis. *Ought to render by custom two sheep with their lambs.*

Consuetudinem in his nemo alius habebat nisi ut Burgenfis. *In these, no one but as a burges, was entitled to any customary payments.*

Consuetudinem plenam habebat archiep's de sua scyra. *The archbishop was entitled to all customary payments in his division.*

Consuetudines. *Old rents, quit-rents, services, or customs.*

Consuetudines om's hæ erant ibi quando W. R. in Angliā venit. *All these customs prevailed there, when king William came into England.*

Consuetudines Regis et Comit'is. *Customary payments &c. belonging to the King and Earl.*

² This must be referred to the Saxon times, for Domesday comprehends (among other things) those ancient customs which could not have had so late a beginning as the coming in of the Normans. Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 621.

Consuetudines inter suas et placita. *For his customary rents and pleas, or mulcts and forfeitures.*

Consuetudines habebat suas quietas preter has vi. *Held his land free from all customary payments and services except these 6.*

Consuetudine (uñ denar' red' de.) *Pays a customary quit-rent of 1d. a year.*

Consuetudine (de omni) Regis dat. 27 lib. *For all dues to the King pays 27l.*

Consuetudine (de) silvæ x arietes per annum. *A customary payment for the wood of 10 rams a year.*

Consuetudine (dē) silvæ x sol. *A customary payment of 10s. for the wood.*

Consuetudine in. *At a yearly rent.*

Consuetudine (p) canum xxiii liſ. reddā p añ. *Renders 23l. a year as a customary payment towards providing for hounds or dogs.*

Consuetudinibus de omnibus. *In lieu of all customary payments.*

Consuetudinibus (p frumento, brasio, melle, et aliis minutis). *For corn, malt, boney and other small customary payments.*

Consuetudinibus (de aliis) aliorum superiorum maneriorum erant consortes. *What other customs there were in the other above-mentioned manors, they had an equal right to them.*

Consuetudo. *An old customary rent or service.*

Con-

Consuetudo remanebat cum manerio. *The customary rents and services remained with the manor.*

Consuetudo una de xđ huic maner' jacet. *A customary rent of 10d. belongs to this manor.*

Consuetudo in pastura. *Right of common in the pasture.*

Consul. *Earl.*

Consulatus. *County. Earldom.*

Consulatu (in) jacet. *Lies in the county.*

Consulat' ut testat' sine jussu regis. *As the county testify, without the king's command.*

Cont' dicit totus H. hoc. *This H. wholly denies.*

Contraduxit suum testimonium P. de villanis. *P. on the other side brought his evidence made up of villans.*

Conveniebant et opabant (duæ hidæ quæ) H. D. in B. sed R. divertit illas ad G. *Two hides, which, as to the meeting of the tenants, and the works to be performed by them, were considered as in the hundred in B, but R cast them into G.*

Ĉvenit (qtū) 1 hidæ. *As much as is sufficient for 1 hide.*

Conventio. *Agreement.*

Ĉvertit eā ad M. *Turned it over to the manor.*

Ĉvincend' ad. *To prove.*

Conviviis de ^{ba}xx sol. *Twenty shillings for three entertainments.*

Cootū

Cootū & Consuetudinem. *Custom and scot.*

Copfi¹. *Copsey.*

Coquinæ pertinet Archiepi. *Belongs to the kitchen of the Archbishop.*

Corporal justitia in B capietur. *Let corporal justice be executed upon him at B.*

Coscet. Coscez. *Cottagers who paid a certain rent for very small parcels of land, such as gardens. They are much the same as the Cottarii².*

Cot'. Cotar'. *Cottars. Cottagers.*

Cot' II q redd p ann xx den' vicecomiti. *Two cottagers who pay 20d. a year to the sheriff.*

Cot' VIII de suis hortis. *Eight cottagers who have gardens of their own.*

¹ He was a person of great prudence in council, and being constituted Earl of Northumberland by the Conqueror, viz. for the north parts beyond Tine, he drove out Osculf, whom Morcar had substituted there; but at length Osculph returning with strength, he compelled Copfi to take asylum in the Church of Newburne; and that being set on fire, at Copfi's coming forth to save himself from the flames, he was slain at the very door on the 4th of the ides of March, in the fifth week of his administration, about the 2d of W. I.

Peerage, vol. II. p. 246.

² The Cotarius (according to Cowel) was not a servile tenant, but had a free socage tenure, and paid a stated firm in provisions or money, with some occasional customary services.

They generally occupied a small tenement with a curtilage, for which they paid a small rent.

Reg. Rich. App. 66.

Cot'

Cot' XLi q reddt p ann' XL sol. p ortis suis.

Forty-one cottages who pay 40s. a year for their gardens.

Cotmanni, Cotseti, Cozeti, Cozets ¹.

Cremento (de). *For an increase of rent* ².

Crevit modo prepositus in P. i Car.

The Sberiff has lately increased P. by i Carve.

Crevit ibi pposit' i car. & molin' de viii denar'.

The Sberiff added there i carucate and a mill.

Crū iii. *Three plough lands.*

Cubicularius. *A chamberlain.*

Cultuſ un træ. *One parcel of land.*

Cuicunq; v^o alterius dñi lib homo. *But the freeman of any other lord whatsoever.*

Cuneis (p) monetæ accipiendis quisq; monetarius dabat xx sol ad Lundoniam. *Every monier or minister of the mint, gave 20s. at London, when the stamps for coinage were delivered to him, for the use of the dies.*

Cuñtione eo. *Under this agreement.*

Curbespine (Rad. de) or Crookthorn ³.

¹ Cottagers who by their servile tenure were bound to work for their lord.

² These were improvements of the King's rent beyond the old rent.

³ In the year 1076, archbishop Landfranc in the solemn assembly of the whole county of Kent, held by the Conqueror's command at Pinnendon Heath, recovered from this R. de Curbespine, 60 solidatas terræ, which had been taken from that Church, and he immediately restored the same to it.

Hast. Kent, v. I. p. 91.

Curia in una manserunt. *Paid their suit to the same court.*

Curia (ad) opabant sic villani. *They worked at the lord's house, or hall, as villans.*

Curiam 1. *One court or hall.*

Cur' ad pertinent x hidæ. *Ten hides belong to the hall.*

Curiam (preter) Archiepi et domos canonicorum. *Besides the bishop's hall (or palace) and the houses of the canons¹.*

Curia propria in epi. *In the bishop's own court, or palace.*

Curr'. *Carts.*

Custodia. *A ward, division, canton.*

Custodiæ sunt vi in Stamford, quinque in Lincolneschyre, et sexta in Hantuneschyre, quæ est ultra pontem. *There are 6 wards in Stamford, 5 of them in Lincolnshire, and the 6th in Northamptonshire, which is on the other side of the bridge.*

Custodia (habuisse eum in). *He had it in ward.*

Custodiebant regem. *Guarded the King.*

¹ Monsieur Houard says, Aula and Curia have very different significations; that the first is only the house of a freeman, for himself, and all his dependants; but that Curia means the meeting, at which the officers of the principal heads of a lord, direct the course of husbandry of his lands, and the police which his Coloni, Villani, et Servi, are to observe.

Houard, *Traité sur les Coutumes Anglo-Normandes*, v. I. p. 211. 214.

Custodit W. P. p regem. *W. P. has the custody of them by the king's order.*

Custos apium XII vasculorum. *The manager of 12 hives of bees.*

Cuthbertus Sanctus. *St. Cuthbert, or the church of Durham.*

Cuva cervisiæ. *A tub of ale.*

ā, d. *Half.*

ā. *Of.*

ā. hid. *Half a hide.*

dc. 600.

Dānū. *Damage.*

D'e. *Day.*

Deb'. *An invalide.*

Deđ. *Gave.*

Dī p judiciū. *By the judgement of God.*

đepō. *Of the Bishop.*

Dicť. *Say.*

đñs ej'. *His lord.*

đñic. *Vassal.*

đam'. *Lord.*

đnio. *Demesne.*

dnť. *Say.*

dře audiū. *Have heard say.*

ii *Two.*

đū. *Whilft.*

Daia. *A Dairy-maid.*

Dani usq; ceperunt illū (viz. W. Mallet.) *Until
he was taken by the Danes.*

Dapifer. *Senescal, Steward, Sewer, a Purveyor
of the Household.*

¹ Regiæ mensæ prepositus.

Houard, *Traités sur les Coutumes Anglo-
Normandes*, vol. I. p. 204.

Debitis

Debitis ex omnibus. *In lieu of all debts.*

Decim^a. *Tithes* ².

Decima de villor' xxvi den'. *Of the tyth of Villans 26 pence.*

Decimam suam mittere quo vellet. *Might put his tyth to what church he pleased* ².

De cremento lx lib'. *Of increase beyond the old rent 60l.*

Dedit totum ad firmam. *Let the whole town to farm.*

² The first express mention we have of tithes, is in the constitution of Egbert, Archbishop of York, A. D. 750. They then belonged to the common treasure of the diocese, and seem to have been paid into the hands of the bishop, and distributed by him among his clergy, in such proportion as their services deserved. But when churches were founded, and endowed with glebe or certain portions of land appropriated to the resident minister, the bishops were easily prevailed on to appropriate the tithes also (reserving some share to themselves) to the ministers officiating within the districts from whence they arose; the necessity of maintaining a number of itinerant priests being now at an end, and their cathedrals, by the munificence of princes, and piety of private Christians, being amply endowed for the maintenance of themselves and their college of priests who attended on the service of the cathedral church.

Introd. Hutchins Dorset, p. xxx.

² Such had been the use to pay tithes where they pleased, that Pope Innocent the Third, in 1199, writes to the Archbishop of Canterbury, " Ut ecclesiis parochialibus justæ decimæ persolvantur." Dugd. Warw. p. 11.

They often paid their tithes to that place they had a mind to be buried at. " Ubi quis decimas persolvebat vivus, ibi sepeliatur et mortuus." Ibid.

Dedit

Dedit eum. *Let it.*

De denar' 20 in ora. *In pence 20 in ore.*

Denarios (et prop̄ hos vi.) *And for those 6 pences.*

Defend' se p v solinis, hidis, vel carucatis.

Pays danegeld for five solins; hides, or carucates¹.

Def' se h' īra p ii^h hidis. *This land answered for, or was taxed at two hides.*

Defensabilis domus. *A house fortified.*

Defendā se p xl hōes. *Let him wage his law, or purge himself by the oaths of 40 men.*

Defensione (potuit ire quo voluit sed p) sub abbatia se misit. *She was free, but for the sake of protection, put herself under the patronage of the abby.*

Defensione in regis. Defensu in regis. *Within the defence, or inclosed lands of the King.*

Defenso (missas in). *Fenced up to secure the growth of the underwood.*

Defensorem (unde revocat eum ad). *Upon which account he calls on him for defender, or vouches him to warrant.*

Deficit hund. ei. *The hundred does him injustice.*

Definiatur (usq; dum) per regem. *Until the King should define or appoint. Brad. Int. p. 273.*

¹ The certainty of measuring of lands came not in until the realm was under the tribute to the Danes, which was about the 30th of King Ethelred, for the levying of which tribute, the realm was admeasured, and the money levied per hidas, and all paid their danegeld according to their hides.

Defuit R. *R. made default.*

De hoc M. *For this manor.*

Dei. *On the day.*

Dei. *Half.*

Dei ' judicium p. *By battle.*

Den'. ² *A penny.*

Den' 26 ad numerum. *Twenty-six pence by tale.*

Den' ^{diu} III. *The 3d penny ³.*

Denar' rodmenfium. *According to the penny of Roan.*

Denominavit illis constitutū tpm. ut ambo adfuissent. *Summoned them, in the time of his shrievalty, that they both should be present at a certain day.*

Deſcant' q cotidie p reg' et oī poplo Xpiano. *Who daily put up their prayers for the King and all Christian people.*

Deſcari ſic poterat a pposito. *As it might be valued by the bailiff.*

Deſcari ſic poterat ab eſo. *As it might be valued by the biſhop. Or upon the beſt terms it could be obtained of the biſhop.*

depo. *Of the biſhop.*

Derationavit. *Deraigned. Proved.*

Derationaſſet. *Proved his right to.*

¹ By this expreſſion is frequently meant the trial by Ordeal.

Brad. Int. Gloſſ. 48.

² It was equal in weight to our three pence.

³ The moſt ancient way of creating Earls was by charter; the King thereby granted him *tertius-denarius comitatus*, the 3d penny of the county, and then girded him with the ſword of the county or earldom.

Mad. Baron. p. 137.

Deratiocinavit (hec duo maneria) Weþc. *Wm. the bishop recovered these 2 manors by due course of law.*

Derationar' (qad usq;) sit. *Until he is deraigned, or it is proved to what lord he belongs.*

Desaitus. *disseised.*

Deserviebat sic epus volebat. *Performed such services as the Bishop enjoined. He held at the will of the Bishop.*

Deservivit hanc trā R. erga C. de M. p hoc qd ipse G dixit ei q^{tin}'s Rex sibi dederat servitium illi's trāe.

R. put this land under the service of G. of Mandeville, because the same G had affirmed to him, that the King had given the service of that land to him.

Des̃ xxx aē fil. *Thirty acres of wood are wanting.*

Desunt (que modo.) *Which are now wanting, or demolished.*

Desup (hic) est. *Moreover this is.*

Detulisset (siquis) thelonium. *If any one carried away that which was to be yielded for toll.*

Deuvin (ad scm.) *At the feast of St. Dewin, or David.*

Dī judicium. *Judgement of God. By ordeal.*

Diaē. *Deacon.*

Dicra ferri. *A dicker of iron, ten bars to the dicker.*

Dicras ferri (T. R. E. reddebat civitas Gloucestre xxxvi.) *In the time of K. Edward, the city of Gloucester rendered 36 dickers of iron.*

Dicē

Dict (ut.) *As they say.*

Dict. *They sayd.*

Dies si ille fract' fuerit. *If breach of payment shall be made on that day.*

Die quo vivus et mortuus fuit. (i. e.) *Either at his death, or at the taking a like survey when he was alive.*

Blomef. Norf. v. II. p. 11.

Die (dimid.) *Half a day's work.*

Die feriato. *A festival. A holy day.*

Diffiniat' p regem (dum.) *Until it be decided, or declared by the King.*

Dimid' æccl'a. *A moiety of a church.*

Dimidiū diē mellis. *Half a day's work towards making honey.*

Dimidio (in) Hundred' de H. *In the half hundred of H.*

Dimid' potest fieri. *There may be made another half.*

Dim' mol. *The half share of a mill.*

Dimiserunt burgum. *Have forsaken the borough.*

Dimisit sed modo. *But he has now given it up.*

Dimisit eū in manu regis. *Put him under the king's protection.*

Dimisit vicecomitatum. *Discharged from the Sheriffrick.*

Dimittet regi. *Fell, or belonged to the king.*

Dimittunt in iudicio regis. *They refer the decision to the king's court.*

Dingis (Gamel cum IIII.) *Gamel one mansion or messuage, with 4 dingis¹ or drenches.*

Dirationavit coram regina. *He proved his right before the Queen.*

Diratiocinavit illud Lanfranc² Archiep³ contra baiobensem ep^m. *Lanfranc Archbishop proved his right to that manor against the bishop of Baieux².*

Diratiocinatae sunt in dñio regis. *Are proved to be part of the King's demesne.*

Discesser⁴ amicabilit⁵ sine iudicio. *They departed amicably without awaiting the judgement of the court.*

Discoopta (ita) ut pene corruat. *So uncovered, that it was ready to tumble down.*

¹ See Drenches, p. 200.

² This cause was tried by virtue of a special commission in the county court of Kent at Pinendene Heath, about 1072. The Bishop of Coustance sat as chief, and represented the King; and several other Bishops, Barons, Great Men, and Freeholders, both English and Norman, out of several counties, composed the court.

Agelric, Bishop of Chichester, on account of his great age, and as most skilled in the laws of the land of any of the realm, was, by the king's command, conveyed to the court in *quadriga* (a waggon, or chariot.)

The Archbishop and Earl pleaded their own cause, and after a trial, which lasted three days, the archbishop, by the unanimous suffrages of the whole court, had judgement to recover against the Earl 25 manors, with their customs and appurtenances.

Dugd. Orig. p. 29, 30. Seld. ad Eadm. p. 9. Notæ ad Eadm. p. 197. Reeve's Hist. Eng. Law, v. I. p. 175. Hist. Kent.

Dispartita erat in tribus locis. *Was divided and put under 3 different districts.*

Dissolutum a vadimonio. *The mortgage was paid off.*

Dissolverit (si) eum a nona hora sabbati usq; ad diem lunis. *If he shall unpack it between the 9th hour on Saturday, and Monday.*

Distructum et confusum. *Spoiled and disordered.*

Disvadiavit hanc trā. *Redeemed this land.*

Divadiatus evadat. *And not being in frank pledge shall escape.*

Divertit illas ad G. *Turned them over to G.*

Divertere n̄ poterat ab eo. *Could not turn himself over to another lord.*

Divisæ per singulos p̄ ep̄m Baioc'. *The Bishop of Baieux allotted to each canon or prebendary his own portion.*

Divisisset (non.) *Had not devised, or disposed of.*

Diviso (non) censu suo. *Without having made any devise of his effects.*

Dix. *Sayd.*

Dix (ex h̄ qđ) qđ. *On account of his having said that, &c.*

dnica firma monachor'. *The demesne farm of the Monks'.*

* Lanfrank, Archbishop of Canterbury, separated his revenues from those of the Monks; and after his example, several Bishops did the same, for before his time, the Bishop and his monks lived in common as one family.

Hast. Kent, v. II. p. 23.

ānieales decimas. *Tithes of the demesnes of a Manor.*

ānice forestæ regis. *Demesne forests of the King.*

ānicor' villor' (H. tra fuit.) *This land belonged to the lord's villans.*

ānicos equos (ad) pascendos. *To feed the lord's horses; or on the lord's demesnes.*

ānicis (arata est cum.) *It is ploughed with the lord's ploughs.*

ānico (H' maner' ē de) victu canonicor'. *The demesnes of this manor are for the support of the canons.*

ānicum (inibi pertinentes ad) victum et regis servitium et suū. *There belonging to his own table, and the king's service and his own.*

ānic' ita ei. *So much his vassal.*

ānic' regis e (ita) ut non possent esse homines cujuslibet sine licentia regis. *They were so of the demesnes of King Edward, or so much under the power of King Edward; or so much his vassal; as they could not be the vassals of, or have any other man to be their patron, without his licence.*

ānio in (ex his Socmannis sunt xx.) *Of these Socmen there are 20 in demesne; or the lord's vassals.*

* Such as were *in Dominio*, were the Lords proper men, wholly under his power and disposal, both in body and goods.

Pref, Brad. Hist. Eng. p. xxv.

ānio com' erat (in.) *Was the demesne of the Earl.*

ānio (fuer' de ipso) æcclæ. *Were of the very demesnes of the church.*

ānio Regis (in) xx Burgenfes habentes. *There were twenty demesne burgesses of the King, having &c.*

ānio Regis et Comit'is (in.) *Vassals to the King and Earl.*

dom' (jacet in) S. P. *In the demesne, or under the dominion, power, or jurisdiction of the church of St. Peter Westminster.*

ānio (in) sunt 11 car' 7 11 villi 7 ix bord' cū 11 car. *There are in demesne 2 carucates, and 2 villans, and 9 bordars, with 2 carucates.*

Dominationibus (de quatuor) 1 eccl' 15 ac. *One church endowed with 15 acres belonging to four patrons.*

Dominos petunt ubi volunt. *Choose any lord or patron where they will.*

Dom' equitum (R de B habet xiii) in una harum manet unus mercator. *R de B has 13 houses which pay knights fees, and in one of these a merchant lives.*

Dom' equitum (W. P. habet xii.) *W. P. has 12 houses, which are held by knights service, or in which knights or horsemen dwell.*

Dom' mercator' xlvi. W. P. habet reddentes xxxvi sol. *W. P. has 48 houses inhabited by merchants, shopkeepers, or tradesmen.*

Dom' (R F H. habet xi) in his manent 11
R fitz H. has 11 houses, and 3 of them are in-
habited.

Dono p novo. Lately given him.

Dono de Reginæ et de feno x lib. For a present
to the Queen, and for hay, 10l.

Dotatam si habuerit. If he shall have endowed
her.

Drenches. Drenchs.

Drenchs (xv homines quos) vocabant. Fifteen
men called Drenches¹.

Duplicit' trā ad arand'. The land pays double rent,
or is taxed double, when ploughed.

Duplū (ad) terra arabilis. The arable land is
taxed at double.

¹ Mr. Somner is of opinion that Drenches, Threnges, and
Thegnes, may all be rendered Allodiarii.

They were free tenants of a manor, and all those who held
by Drengage, lived on their own estates before the coming
n the Normans. Somner, Gav. 124. Spel.

Cowel, Blount's Tenures, p. 4.

But, notwithstanding these great authorities, Burn thinks
they were tenants in pure villenage; and says, it was common
for owners of estates to give lords of manors a sum of money
to make their tenants free. Burn's Westmorland.

E.

Is.

Is in exchange for *Lewes*.

In.

Is.

It.

To be.

Were.

Were.

Was.

That she might be.

Bishop.

Now the Bishop.

To the Church.

His.

Same.

Freemen of King Edward.

And.

Even, also.

Him, it.

In the time of King Edward, Abbat B. held.

King Edward the Confessor.

St. Edward.

Went to York.

Edða.

Edða (omni) 11 feria missam p solvit p anima
Regis et Reginae. *Says mass on the Monday in
every week for the souls of the King and Queen.*

Edded. Eddid. Eddeva. *Queen Editha, wife of
Edward the Confessor.*

Eddeva pulchra, faira. *Editha the fair.*

Eddeva puella. *Editha the damsel.*

Eddeva monial. *Editha the nun*¹.

E. Com. *Eustace Earl of Bulloign.*

E. Consul. *Earl Eustace.*

Eddied soror Odonis Com' tenuit. *Eddied sister
of Earl Odo (Bishop of Baieux and Earl of
Kent) held it.*

Edeldryda scā. *St. Etheldred.*

Edictu ej'. *His Command.*

Edintone (Tefelinus coquus tenet de rege.)

*Tezelin the cook holds of the King Edintone*².

¹ This was Editha the wife of Edward the Confessor, whom the King, instead of consummating his marriage with her, put away, and sent to the monastery of Wharwell in Hampshire.

Ingulphus says, she was not only the most beautiful, chaste, humble, and modest lady of her time, but also very learned.

Ingul. p. 62. Ed. Gale.

Edward, upon his reconciliation with Earl Godwin, honourably took Editha again. She died in 1074, and was buried at Westminster-Abbey.

² This manor, now called Addington, is held by grand serjeanty, by presenting at the King's table on the day of the Coronation, a mess of pottage, called Dilligrout; and Tezeline the Cook holding it at the time of the Survey, the tenure may readily be accounted for.

Blount's An. Ten. p. 1.

Edricus

Edricus salvage. *Edric the ferocious*¹.

Edwardus Vicecomes. *Edward the Sheriff*².

Edwin, lib. ho. t. r. e. *Edwin, a freeman in the time of King Edward*³.

Effect' e homo G. *He became the man of G.*

Eiam-heiam (ad) *At Eye in Suffolk.*

Eldredus Arch. *Aldred Archbishop*⁴.

Eleemosynæ. *Alms-land*⁵.

Elemosyna regis (in) est una villa. *One vill is the King's elemosynary land.*

Elemosina (de) fuerunt. *Were held of free alms.*

Elemosyna plurimorum. *The alms of many.*

¹ He was an English Lord, to whom Historians frequently give the name of Forester. He took up arms (in the 2d of William the Conqueror) in the county of Hereford, and barbarously used all the Normans, who fell into his hands.

Rapin, vol. II. p. 238.

² He was Sheriff of Wiltshire, and this office was for some time hereditary in his family.

³ This Edwin was the great Earl of Mercia; and it is to be observed, the Conqueror's resentment was so great, that titles of Honour are not bestowed, for the most part, on the greatest English Noblemen who were living and held estates before the Conquest; Harold, King of England; Godwin, Earl of Kent, his father, &c. are styled freemen.

Blomef. Norf. v. IV. p. 410.

⁴ He was Archbishop of York, and crowned the Conqueror.

⁵ These were possessions belonging to the church; the rents of which were to be applied to religious or charitable uses.

Many branches of the King's fixed revenue were also charged with alms, called Eleemosynæ constitutæ.

Mad. Ex. 238.

Ele-

Elemosyna (sibi in) concessit. *Granted it to him in alms.*

Elemosinar' regis. *An alms-woman of the King's.*
Elyg. *Ely.*

Emendā habent de adulterio in suis domibus.
They have the forfeiture for adultery committed in their own houses.

Emdoem. *Amends, satisfaction. The power of amending and correcting abuses.*

Emendationem communem. *Satisfaction was made by the community.*

Emendationem forisfacturæ eorum. *The pecuniary punishment of their faults.*

Emendatione (p) uni' suæ forisfacturæ. *As an amends for an offence he had committed.*

Emendatione in W. *In exchange for W.*

Emdare non potuit. *Could not raise money to discharge the mulct or fine.*

Empticium sal vel proprium. *Whether it was salt which he had bought, or of his own pit.*

Ep̄c. Ep̄s. Ep̄o. *Bishop.*

Episcopatum (fuit in.) *Became part of the possessions of the see.*

Ep̄o Dunelmensis p̄cepit ut hanc ipsā c̄cessionē suā in brevibus scriber. *The King commanded the Bishop of¹ Durham, to enroll this very grant.*

Ep̄opatu. Ep̄atu. *Bishoprick.*

¹ The Bishop of Durham was then Justiciary.

Episcopatu (M. hoc non est de.) *This manor is not held in right of the Bishoprick.*

Equarius regis. *The breaker of the king's horses; or the officer who had the care of them.*

Equas silvaticas Regis. *Stud mares of the King.*

Equæ silvaticæ. *Mares turned out into the woods; breeding mares.*

Equi III in aula. *Three saddle horses.*

Equo (de) venator' xx sol redd. *Pays 20s. instead of a hunter.*

Eq's. *Horses.*

Eq's dñicos (ad.) *For horses belonging to the demesne lands.*

Eq'lit'. *Equally.*

Erasto reddidit. *Paid to Erastus¹.*

Erga regem. *As to the King.*

Escotavit in H. *was scotted in H.*

Esgari. Afgari. Stalri reg. Edw'. *Esgar. Master of the Horse to Edward the Confessor, or Constable of the army².*

Estats (in.) *In summer.*

Estrighoiel (Castellum de) fecit Will's Com'.

William Earl (i. e. of Hereford) built the castle of Strigbull, viz. the castle near Chepstow in Monmouthshire. Grose. Ant. v. III. p. 153.

¹ He was Bishop of Elmham.

² He was thrown into prison, by the Conqueror, where he ended his days.

Estbrighoiel (Castellum de) *The castle of Estbrighoiel, i. e. The castle of Gloucester*¹.

& et. ten& tenet. *Holds.*

& IĀ etiam. *Also.*

Evocat eos ad firemot. *Calls them out to the county court.*

Eurewic ī. *To York, or in Yorkshire.*¹

Excābitiōne p. *By exchange.*

Exclusam. *A sluice.*

Excrever' silvæ. *In which there were woods.*

Exerceret (si bene.) *If it was well managed.*

Exercitum non debent. *Not obliged to attend the king's, or his lord's men in the army.*

Exeunt ei. *Are payable to him.*

Exeunt (tantum silvæ unde) LX porc de pasnag'.
As much wood as will afford pasnage for 60 hogs.

Exibat ad firmam (reddeñ viç de hoc M. quod.)
The Sberiff paid for the farm what it yielded.

Exitu de aquæ. *From the profits of the river.*

Exitu (de) port'. *Of the profit of the haven.*

Exivit terram e foris fecit. *Quitted the land and forfeited his estate.*

Expeditione (in) et in navibus. *Was taxed towards the army by land or by sea.*

Expetitionē træ † maris. *Towards the army by land or by sea.*

¹ This was built by William Earl of Hereford.

Ex quo. *From the time that.*

Exsartis de silvæ exeunt xx sol et iiii den'.

A rent of 1l. 0s. 4d. is payable for cutting down groves and trees in the wood, and turning the ground into arable land.

Extra burg'. *Without the borough.*

Extra civitatem nec extra parentes eorum nisi consensu regis dare non potuerunt. *They could not give away their land from the city, or their kindred without the king's consent.*

Extra divisionem. *Out of the boundaries or limits.*

Extra æccliam emptū fuit. *It was purchased from the church.*

Extra firmam (qui dāb vii lib regi et comiti.)

Who paid 7l. to the King and the Earl besides their firm.

Extra hanc adhuc s'. *Besides this, there are now.*

Extra maneriū sunt iiii membra. *There are 4 members separated from the manor.*

Extra misit h firmam. *Put these out of farm.*

Extranei hōes. *Foreigners.*

Exulatus (siquis pro aliquo reatu) fuerit a rege et Comite et ab hominibus Vicecomit': nullus nisi Rex sibi dare pacem poterit.

If any one was outlawed for a crime by the King and Earl, and by the Freeholders of the county, no one but the King could give him his peace.

Ezzarz de 1 Car'. *One carucate of assart ground.*

Exul

**Exul habebit' 7 siq's eū occide pvaluerit. Spolia
ej' licenter habebit. Let him be held as an
outlaw, and if any one can kill him, he shall
be intitled to the spoil.**

F.

f. *Son.*

f. C. G. *Son of Earl Gilbert.*

f. ♂. *Frith, free.*

f. Berew'. *Free Berewic.*

f. ♂ B. *Free Berewic*

o. M̃. *Free Manor.*

f. ♂ M̃. *Free Manor.*

f. M̃. *Free Manor.*

f. Soca. *Frith Soke. Tuendæ pacis jurisdictio;*
or Immunitatis locus. **Cowel.**

Fř. Frm̃. *Brother. Brethren.*

Fřs. *Brethren. Friars.*

Fr. *French.*

ft. *Was.*

Fab. *A smith; also a carpenter.*

Fabrica ferri. *A forge of iron.*

Facere de ea potuit quod voluit. *Might use it*
as he would.

Facit (non modo.) *It does not make so much*
now.

Faldam (ad) jacent. *Belong to the fold.*

Faldā (ad) ðes þt 111. *The Lord had Faldage*
over all but 3.

Faldā Com'. *The Earl's fold.*

Faldam (VIII de illis erant consuetudinarii ad) antecessoris sui. *Over 8 of these freemen, his ancestor, by custom, had right of faldage; or 8 customary tenants belonging to the lord's fold.*

Blomef. Norf. v. IV. p. 144.

Famulū (neq; brevē neq;) reg̃ ex parte habuerunt. *Never had any charge upon it on the part of the King.*

Famulus Regis. *Esquire to the King; one of the King's servants.*

Feltris (p) sommarior' Regis x sol redd. *Paid 10s. towards providing pannels or rugs for the King's servants.*

Femina (E. tota) T. *E. was entirely the woman of T.; or T. had the entire protection of her.*

Fenum pret' boum. *Besides hay for their cattle.*

Fenum ad congregandum. *To make the hay into cocks.*

Feræ silvestræ. } *Beasts of the forest.*
silvaticæ. }

Ferdine (II ð et I) de g'. *Taxed at 2d. I.*

Ferding (I). *One farthing.*

Feriato (in die.) *On a festival day.*

Ferling. Ferlingata terræ. *The 4th part of a yard land.*

Sciendum quod magnum Feodum militis constat ex quatuor hidis, et una hida ex quatuor virgatis, et una virgata. *This*

This is chiefly made use of in the west parts of England, and seems to contain no more than an Oxxgang. Reg. Hon. Rich. p. 11.

Ferlings p. 1111 et quarta parte unius ferling geldb. It was taxed at the rate of 3 ferlings, and the 4th part of 1 ferling.

Ferlingels de frumto. Quarters of wheat.

Ferlingi sunt 1111 in burgo Huntedone. In the borough of Huntingdon are 4 ferlings, or quarters of wards.

Ferra carucis dñicis. Iron work for the king's ploughs. (See Silva.)

Ferra cxx quisq; eorum faciebat de ferro regis. Every one of them made 120 nails out of the king's iron.

Ferramenta reparare ad tres carucas. To repair the iron-work of three ploughs.

Ferraria. A smith's forge.

Ferrarios 111. Three Smiths.

Feudum. A fee. A baronial estate.

Feudo de Alb' Com' 1 burg. One burgesse was of the fee of Earl Albemarle.

Feudo de Com'. Of the fee of the Earl.

Feudo epi B. (W. de C. de.) William de C. feudal tenant to the bishop of B.

Feudo de Regina. Of the fee of the Queen.

gata ex quatuor ferlingis; et una ferlinga ex decem acris. Ita ut feodum militis magnum continet dc1xxx acras.

Ex initio Libri Rub. in Scæ.

Feudo de suo R. habet xli mans'. R. has 45 houses in which he himself has the fee.

Feudo (in) tenet de Rege. Holds of the King in fee.

Feudo (non fuit de) A. sed tantum fuit homo suus. He was not of A's feud, but was only his man.

Feudo (de) Regina tenet C. Holds C of the fee of the Queen.

Fidejussor V. pposit'. V. the Bailiff is surety.

Figuli v. Five potters.

Fin dan' tenuit. Fin the Dane held it.

Firma. A banquet, or any provision for the table; a dinner, supper, or entertainment; also a rent, and farm.

Firma in Regis E. In the occupation of King Edward the Confessor.

Firma Regis. A vill or manor of the King.

Firma nimis alta ē. The farm is valued too high, or is too high rented.

Firma ej' eū gravabat. The farm almost ruined him.

Firma (in) multum perdit. Is a great loser by the rent he pays to the crown.

Firma ppositis qdo deficit. When there is a deficiency in the sheriff's farms.

Firma Regis E. fuit xiiii liſ ad numeſ p omnibus rebus ad firmā pinentibus. The rent in king Edward's time was 14l. in tale, in lieu of all payments.

Firmabat

Firmabat (inde) ipsum episcopum omni anno.

*Paid every year rent to the Bishop himself for it;
or let it to the Bishop at a rent every year.*

Firmam ad. *To farm.*

Firmam et non erant ad. *And they were not put
to farm.*

Firmam totam Vicecomes tamen reddt. *Yet the
Sheriff is accountable for the whole farm or
rent.*

Firmam (Northantschire reddit) noctium trium
xxx lib. *The county of Northampton pays 30 l.
towards 3 nights entertainment* ¹.

Firmam noctis (hoc M reddeð dimid'.) *This
manor rendered half the expence of one night's
entertainment.*

Firmam reddunt unius diei. *Provide one day's
entertainment; or pay a certain sum instead
of it.*

Firmam iii dierū int mel, frumentum, et brasium.
*Honey, corn, and malt, towards three days en-
tertainment.*

Firmam (comitat' Oxeneford reddit) trium noc-
tium hoc est C. L. lib. *The county of Oxford
pays 150 l. towards an entertainment for three
nights.*

Firmam (dabat in anno monachis 1) pro recog-
nitione. *Gave an entertainment to the Monks
once a year as an acknowledgement.*

¹ This is according to the old Saxon or German way of
accounting time by nights, as we by days.

Firmam reddebat quatuor septimanum. *Rendered provisions for 4 weeks.* Fortesc. on Monarchy, p. 140.

Firmam unam aut xx sol. *An entertainment, or 20s.*

Fiscanno (Abbas de.) *Abbot of Fescamp*¹.

Flum̄ juxta. *Near the river.*

Foras mittere non potuit de J. *He could not alienate it from J.*

Forefacte t̄re. *Forfeited lands.*

Forensi ab omni servitio pret' eccle quietam. *Free from attendance on any court but that of the church.*

Forestam ad posuit. *Added it to the forest, afforested it.*

Forestel. Foristel. *The obstructing or assaulting a person in the highway. Also Viæ obstructio, itineris interceptio.*

Foris rap̄. *Out of the rape.*

Foris remansit divisionem suam. *Was out of his division.*

Foris (de hoc in sunt) iii denæ quæ ibi fuerunt. *There are now three dens out of the manor, which once were there.*

¹ This Abbey is of the Benedictine order, in the diocese of Rouen; it enjoys very considerable privileges, and its income is said to be 40,000 crowns a year. There is a noble Library, and amongst its archives are many original charters, deeds, &c. of William the Conqueror, and several of his successors.

Mon. Ang. t. II. p. 949.

Neust. Pia, p. 193.

Al. Pri. v. 1, p. 8.

Foris sunt. *There are in the foreign.*

Forisfact' (fuit ipse.) *He was a delinquent.*

Forisfactis (est una de hominibus) erga regem.

One of those bides belonged to men forfeited to the king.

Forisfacturas tres Rex habeb. in suo dñio; hoc est pacem suam infractam, et heinferam, et foristellum. *The King had these three forfeitures in his demesne; (i. e.) Breach of his peace, heinfar, and foristel.*

Forisfacturas (has 111) habeb. in dñio Rex E. in omni Anglia extra firmas. *King Edward had these 3 forfeitures in demesne throughout all England, besides his farms or rents.*

Forisfacturas omnes alias habet preter illas 1111 quas Rex habet p totum regnum. *Hath the mulcts for all other crimes, except those 4 which belong to the King throughout the realm.*

See Heinfar.

Forisfact' p̄t vi s̄ci Eadmundi. *Except the six forfeitures belonging to St. Edmund.*

Forisfacturas vi Rex et Comes. *The King and Earl have the mulcts for 6 offences.*

Forisfactura (p) quia mulier que tenuit, nupsit infra annū p' mortem viri. *Seized the lands as forfeited, because the woman who held it married again within a year after the death of her husband.*

Forisfactus est erga regem de viii lib. *Forfeited it to the king by not paying 8d.*

Forisfecerū suā terrā cont' abb. *Forfeited their lands to the abbat.*

Foristarius. *Keeper of a forest or wood*¹.

Foristerium fecit de silva regis. *Made him keeper of the King's forest or wood.*

Forum. *A fair. A vill, which has a right to a fair.*

Fossarius. *One whose office it is to bury the dead*².
Also a ditcher.

Fossato. *A ditch.*

Fossæ duæ lapidum. *Two stone quarries.*

Fr' (int) et Anglic. *Between French and English.*

Franc' et vill (int) xxvi car. *Between the Freemen and villain 26 carves.*

Franci de Norwic. *Frenchmen of Norwich.*

Francigena. *A Frenchman born, a foreigner, an alien, in contradistinction to an Englishman*³.

Franci et Angli (ut dicunt.) *As the French and English say*⁴.

Francigen' v^o Burgeses. *But such Burgeses as are Frenchmen.*

Francus homo. *A free man.*

Francones hōes ibi sunt iii. *Three freemen are there.*

Fraxinetum. *A grove of ashes.*

¹ There was a forester appointed by the King to take care of his forests in every county.

² Dufresne.

³ It was a general name for all persons who could not prove themselves to be English. Rud. Glouc. p. 80.

⁴ These were members of the hundred court.

Frigesoka. *Free soken.*

Fruſtif' qdo. *When there is maſt to fat hogs with.*

Fruſtificafſet (ſi) ſilva ibi erat ad CLX porc'.

A wood there large enough to fatten 160 hogs, if the ſeaſon had been favourable for pannage.

Fruſtum terræ. *A portion of land, a detached piece of land.*

Fruſtum unū trā unde exeunt 6 vomeres. *A portion of land, or one incloſed piece of land which employs 6 ploughs.*

Fugientes iſti. *Thoſe who fled.*

Fulbertus. *Fulbert'.*

Fumagium. *A cuſtomary payment from every houſe that had a chimney, or fire hearth.*

Fumagio (p) x ſolid'. *Ten ſhillings for fire or hearth-money.*

Furat' e qa. *Be cauſe he had been guilty of theft.*

Furnus. *An oven. A bake-houſe.*

Furtim aufert' regi. *Is fraudulently taken or concealed from the king.*

* This was Fulbert de Dover, who, after the diſgrace of Odo, Biſhop of Baieux, held ſeveral lands in Boreham, or Berham in Kent, of the King, in capite by barony, by the tenure of Ward to Dover Caſtle, for the defence of it.

Halt. Kent, v. II. p. 752.

Godric.

G.

G. Godric. Geoffry.

g. Geld.

G°. Therefore.

G. com. Earl Gilbert.

Gers'. See Gersuma. *A fine.*

gld (ad). *At geld.*

G^angia. *A grange.*

gñut Rex. *King Canute.*

Gablum. *Rent.*

Gablū reddentes. *Paying rent.*

Gablū tenet ad. *Rents.*

Gablo de. *Of rent.*

Gablo cū rusticorum. *With the rent of the socmen.*

Gablo (de) et thelonio. *For rent and toll.*

Gablum et consuetudinem. *Rent and custom.*

Gablatores. *Gavelmen; those who paid a certain rent.*

Gablatores (vii) redd^t xvii solid'. *Seven who pay 17s. gable rent.*

Gallinas xl. *Forty hens.*

Gand (abbas de). *Abbot of Ghent¹.*

¹ A Benedictine Abbey in the diocese of Ghent, founded about A. D. 610.

Geldum¹. Gildum. Geld. Geldage. *Land-tax, particularly the tax called Danegeld, which varied according to certain emergencies.*

Geldum

¹ As Geldum is so frequently mentioned in Domesday, some extracts from Mr. Webb's Account of it may be acceptable to the Reader.

It was first imposed in the reign of King Ethelred, about 991, and was an annual tax of 2s. on every hide of arable land, in the kingdom.

P. C. Webb's Account of Daneg. p. 2.

Every town was to bear a proportion according to the taxation laid on the hundred. Sir Henry Spelman in his Glossary, p. 292, makes the number of hides of land in England amount to 243,600; consequently the gross produce of this tax, at 2s. per hide, would at that rate amount to 243,600l.

p. 2.

Cities and towns which had no arable lands, paid Danegeld in proportion to a certain number of hides. p. 19.

But the produce of this tax was greatly diminished by the many claims of exemption from the payment of it.

The *demesne lands*, which belonged to the King and Queen, and those in the hands of their immediate tenants and fermors, although assessed, did not pay this tax; as it would have been paying with one hand, what they were to receive with the other.

The estates of many other persons were originally, or in a course of years, exempted from paying it.

The *demesne lands* of churchmen and religious houses were excused from it, in consequence either of the eleemosynary grants by which they held their lands from the crown; or by virtue of some general grant antecedent to the commencement of this tax. p. 21.

The *demesne lands* of the great lords and barons, and others, who held by military service, were in like manner exempted

Geldum ad regis se defendebat H. Burg. *The borough of H. was rated to the king's tax.*

Geldum regis quando colligebatur. *The king's tax, when it was collected.*

Geldū (nisi commune) in villa venerit unde nullus evadat. *Unless the common geld be laid upon the vill which every one must pay.*

Geltum nunq; reddidit. *Never was taxed.*

Geldū monetæ (postquam rex W.) posuit in burgo. *After that King William assessed the borough at a certain sum of money.*

Geldum (Stanford burgum regis dedit) T. R. E. pro xii hundrez et dimidio. In exercitu et in navigio, et in danegeld. *Stanford, a royal borough, paid geldage in the time of King Edward, after the rate of 12 hundreds and a half, when any expedition by land or by sea, or when danegeld was levied.*

Geldo (terram defendit a.) *This land is not liable to be taxed.*

exempted from paying Danegeld, it probably seeming unreasonable that those, whose persons were by tenure employed to serve in the wars, should be doubly charged by paying for their lands to the same service. p. 22.

The Barons of the Exchequer, Sheriffs of counties, and the assessors and collectors of the tax, were also exempted for their *demesne lands*, or at least for a part thereof.

In some instances likewise, lands were exempted from paying this tax by the King's particuiar order.

How often D. negeld had been collected, and the several sums it raised, see Morant's Essex, vol. I, p. 229.

Geldū

Geldā ad. gld ad. *At geld.*

Geld (quando) dabat T. R. E. cōmunit' p totā
B dabat hida 111 denar' et obolū. *Whenever
geldage was paid in the time of King Edward
throughout the realm, every hide in the county
of B. gave 3 ½d. at Christmas, and as much as
Whitsuntide.*

Geld' in G et opant, sed in isto H ad placita
conveniunt qui ibi manent. *They pay geld
and perform their services in G. but meet at
the hundred court of H. to do and receive
justice.*

Geldabat (non) civitas Exon nisi quando Lon-
donia et Eboracum et Wintonia geldaß.
*Exeter was never taxed but when London, York,
and Winchester were.*

Geldā ad habet 4 car. trē. *Hath 4 carucates of
land which he rents out, or pays tax for.*

Geldß p xx hid. *It was taxed at the rate of
20 hides.*

Geldß ñ una ex his hid qa in ðnio erat. *One
of these hides did not pay tax, because it was
in demesne.*

Geldavit nunquam Cauna iðo nescit' quot hidæ
sunt ibi. *Caln never paid geld, therefore it is
not known how many hides are there.*

Geldavit nunquam nec hidata fuit. *It never was
taxed or cast into hides.*

Geldant

Geldant villi et ¹ sochi secundum hidas in brevi scriptas. *The villains and sockmen pay geldage according to the quantity of bides specified in the writ, or roll.*

Geldas (que ñ) neque geldaver' xv hidæ. 15 *bides there which do not pay geld or ever did.*

Geldo (in.) *Subject to Danegeld.*

Gildo (p forisfactura de) regis se ñ reddidisse'. *As forfeited, for his not paying the King's geld.*

Gersuma, gers'. *The Saxon word signifies reward, riches, treasure, or money, paid before hand. Sometimes fine or income. Brady Int. 290.*

Gersuñā de Reginæ c sol. 100 *shillings as a gift to the queen. Queen Gold. Blount, Ten.*

Gersuma de redd' xxv sol. *Pays 20s. as a fine or income.*

Ghida, Gudda, Geda, Goda. Com². *Countess Guida. See Goda.*

Gihalla burgensium. *The Guildhall of the burghesses.*

Gildam suam (in.) *Towards the maintenance of their guild.*

¹ The instances in the Conqueror's Survey, which mention that in some few estates the number of hides were not known, and that they never paid this tax, were probably owing to those lands not having been turned up into tillage until after the time of King Ethelred.

Webb's Account of Danegeld, p. 12.

² A fine at each King's accession. Blomef. Norf. v. I. p. 13.

A free gift. Blomef. Norf. v. II. p. 13.

Gloso (sub) rege e. *Under the glorious King E.
i. e. Edward the King and Martyr.*

See Dom. Suff. p. 372.

Goda ^r tenuit foror, R. E. *Goda the sister of
King Edward held it.*

Goda commendata Algari Com. *Goda under
the protection of Earl Algar.*

Godeva hanc trā tenuit sub Algaro Com. *Go-
deva held this land under Earl Algar.*

Godeva Cometissa. *Countess Godeva* ².

Godevine Com'. *Earl Goodwin.*

Goduin et Herald (quando) erant exulati. T. R. E.

*In the time of King Edward, when Goodwin
and Harold were banished.*

Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 634. Rapin, v. II. ed. 8vo.

p. 73. 202.

Goduinus ³ dedit sue uxori ut inde viveret, donec

ad Berchelai maneret, nolebat enim de ipso

M. aliquid comedere pro destructione abbacie.

*Goodwin gave it to his wife (Gueda) for her
maintenance whilst she should remain at Ber-
chelai, for she would not eat any thing of the
produce of that manor, on account of the de-
struction of that abbey.*

* This Goda was the only daughter of King Ethelred II.
by Emma of Normandy, his second wife; she was first
married to Walter Earl of Mantes, and afterwards to Eustace,
Earl of Bullion. Rap. v. II. p. 26.

² She was the widow of Leofricke, third earl of Leicester.

³ Earl Godwin, by a well-known villainous stratagem, had
stripped the nuns of Berkeley of their possessions.

Gort

Gort unum et dimid de xii sol. et viii den. *One wear and half worth 12s. 8d. a year.*

Gorg (de. 111) mills anguill. *From 3 wears 1000 eels.*

Granatarius. *Keeper of the granary, or corn-chamber, or the person who looked after the granary.*

Gratis et ingratiss. *Sometimes with the consent of the owner, at other times without.*

Grava. *A coppice, or small wood, sometimes a grove.*

Gribrige. Grith-break. *A violation of the Peace.*

Grifin regis. *Of King Griffin¹.*

Grip (uxor Hugonis fil.) *The wife of Hugh son of Grip².*

Guarant. *Warrant. Voucher.*

Guarant (& R. ē ill tāf) q̄ aliq̄s Vicecomes ē et iuste t. r. e. *And Roger warrants the same to them, in like manner as any other Sheriff would, justly, in the time of King Edward³.*

¹ He was king or prince of North Wales.

² She had upwards of 130 manors in the county of Dorset; and both she and her husband were remarkable for unjustly seizing and detaining the property of the church.

Hutch. Diff. p. 16.

³ The Livery was, according to the Saxon usages, by the Sheriff.

Gudmund, Chetel ¹, et alii Tani. *Gudmund²,
Chetel, and other Thains.*

Gudmund' ² lib hōes. *Freemen of Gudmund.*

Gueda ³, Gida, mat' Herald' Com', tenuit V.

Gueda, the mother of Earl Harold, held V.

Guert ⁴, Goerth.

Gueth, uxor Radulfi ⁵ com', hoc M. tenuit.

Gueth, wife of earl Ralph, held this manor.

Guort, Gorz, Gort. *A Wear.*

Gurgite (de) xvi. *For the stream of water,
15. 4d.*

¹ These being Saxon names, those who bore them were probably noblemen in the Confessor's court, who joined William on his landing, or victory, or whom it was not safe to dispossess. Hutch. Dissert. p. 16.

² This Gudmund was brother of Ulric Abbot of Ely.

³ Gueda (or Gith) was sister to Sweyn, king of Denmark, after the death of Hardicanute, and died by a stroke of lightning. Mills, p. 757.

⁴ Brother of King Harold, and slain with him at the battle of Hastings.

⁵ This was Ralph de Maunt, the first Earl of Hereford, in the time of Edward the Confessor.

H.

H̄. H̄. Hundred.

H̄. H. h. h̄. This. These.

H̄ H̄ M̄. These 2 manors.

H. tra. This land.

h̄ man'. This manor.

Ht h̄. h̄t. has. contains.

h̄d. h̄b. bad.

h̄br. bad.

h̄be h̄abe. to have.

h̄c. him.

h̄nt. having.

h̄ tr̄æ II. 2 bides of land.

h' n̄ viđ. they did not see it.

h' c̄tra. besides this.

h̄ qñ scot'. when this is scotted.

h̄ &. this also.

h̄ mañ. this manor.

h̄c addit' huic man'. added him to this manor.

H̄d. Hundred.

h̄e. Man. Men.

h̄m'. Man.

H̄o. Man. Tenant. Vassal. Burgefs.

h̄o dī. Ecclesiastics.

h̄o dei (Dot) hanc tr̄a tenuit. Dotus, an ecclesiastic, held this land.

hē heroldi calupniat' vicecomes in fagenham
ēce. *The sheriff claims Herold's man as be-
longing to the Church of Fakenham.*

hoū. *Men. Tenants.*

H. Hug. Com. *Earl Hugh (Earl of Chester),
habebit. Shall be deemed.*

habet Alured 11 hid. *Allured has 2 hides¹.*

habet qūdiu bene se erga eum tenuit. *Held it
so long as he should behave himself well to-
wards him.*

Hagæ (iiii) in Civitate. *Four houses in the
city.*

Hagæ (centum fuerunt) et sunt in eisdem man-
suris 60 domus. *There were 100 Hagæ, and
there are in the said mansions 60 houses².*

Haia, Heia, Haga. *A separate inclosure within
a forest or park, fenced with a rail or hedge,
or both.*

¹ This Alured, who held 2 hides in Adford (i. e. Ackford, in the county of Devon), was ancestor of the family afterwards called de Lincolnia, perhaps because the bulk of his estate lay in Lincolnshire, and whose successors became at length Lords of the whole vill of Ackford, under their lords Paramount, the abbot of Glaston.

Hutch. Dorf. v. II. p. 403.

See Alured de Lincoln. p. 100.

² The Hagæ, or Haughs, were pieces of land inclosed with hays or hedges, and are here called mansions, because they were convenient to build mansions or dwelling houses on.

Blomef. Norf. v. II. p. 13.

Haia in qua est. *In which is an inclosure.*

Haia. *A deer-bay, a net, a toil, a wood uninclosed, also a hedge.*

haia capreolis capiend'. *A net for catching goats, or deer¹.*

haia una in qua qđ potest capere captat. *One net or bay, in which he takes what he can.*

haia firmæ iii et molin. *Three strong nets, and a mill.*

haie (ibi ii) quas habet saisitas rex. *There are 2 inclosures which the king has seized.*

haiam i in qua capiebant' feræ. *One inclosure in which deer were taken.*

Halla, Haula, Hall. *A mansion-house, manor-house, balimote.*

halla (M. sine.) *A manor without a hall, or mansion-house.*

Hallæ ii. *Two halls.*

hallæ (in dñio.) *As belonging to the lord's-hall, or for the service of the hall.*

hallam (servit ad.) *Belongs to the hall.*

Hallæ serviens. *Belonging to the balimote.*

Hamtona Shiram de. *Northamptonshire.*

Handfoca. *Hamsfoken. A mulct for breach of the peace in a man's house.*

Hangewitha, Hangwite. *The offence of hanging a thief without judgment, or for letting him escape.*

Dufresne. *Cowel.*

¹ Capriolus non est Bestia Venationis forestæ. Manwood 237.

Hangewitham faciens in civitate x sol dabat.

Whosoever hanged a thief in the city without judgement, or let him escape, he was to forfeit 10s.

Hanteceffor. *Ancestor.*

Hantunescyre (in.) *in Northamptonshire.*

Hardvices. *Villages belonging to Herdsmen. A grange or place for cattle and husbandry.*

Dufresne. Cowel.

hastingenſi bello (in.) *At the battle of Hastings.*

Hedæ. *Hythes.*

Heia (mercatum de.) *The market at Eye.*

Heimaris (medietas uni) & q̄rta pars alt' medietatis. Tc reddebat xx mill. alletiu. m̄ xx v. ml. f. e. soc' 7 fac.

The moiety of one Heimaris, and the 4th part of another moiety, at that time rendered 20,000 herrings, now 25,000; but St. Edmund has the soc and fac.

Heinfara. *Forfeiture for flight for murder. A departure of the servant from his lord.*

Dufresne. Minshew.

Recompence to the lord, for having killed his servant. Nash.

heli. *Ely.*

Heriete, herigete, harieta. *Heriot.*

Her'. *Harold.*

Herald f Radulf' Com'. *Herald son of Earl Ralph.*

Heredem post tertiam. *After the 3d succession.*

¹ Lector ! Tu tibi Œdipus esto.

² This Herald was son of Ralph, who was Earl of Hereford before the Conquest, and afterwards displaced.

Hereditatem (per) sui antecessoris. *By the possession of his antecessor.*

Heres tertius est. *Is the third life.*

Herret' (Rog' habuit de patre suo). *Roger inherited it from his father.*

Herfordscire. Hertfordscire. Herefortsira. *Hertfordshire.*

Herefordscire. Heref'scire. *Herefordshire*¹.

Herewardum die qua aufugit. *Hereward, the day he made his escape*².

Hestha. *A capon, or young cockerel. Also a little loaf of bread.* Dufresne. Cowel.

Hesthas cc et unā çuvā plenā cervisiæ.

200 loaves of bread, and 1 tub of ale.

Heueward, Heuow'd. *Persons bound to do certain services without the precincts of a manor.*

Heueward (viii averas, viii jnew', et iii) vicecomiti invenit. *Found 8 averages, 8 inwards, and 3 outwards.*

¹ At this time Herefordshire was esteemed a Welch county, and is the only one which is described in Domesday.

² This Hereward, with great magnanimity, opposed William the Conqueror and his army, and was one of the bravest heroes of his age and country. He was younger son of Leofrike earl of Mercia, and was then lord of Brnne (in Lincolnshire), and the marshes adjoining. He left Turfrida his only daughter and heir, married to Hugh de Evermont, lord of Deeping.

Hida. *A hide of land*¹.

hida (in unaquaque sunt 6 caruc' træ). *In every hide there are 6 plough lands*².

Hida (nec) ibi distributa fuit. *Nor was it there ever cast into hides.*

hið (de v) un' miles ibat. *One knight went for every 5 hides.*

hið sed ñ potuit vendere p̄t ej' lictiam. *But could not sell an entire hide without his licence.*

hið silvæ supdicte de hac t̄ra tulit B. *B took from this land 1 hide of the above-mentioned wood.*

hið (dimidia) silvæ. *Half a hide of wood.*

¹ When the realm was first divided into hides, a hide contained 100 acres, that is, 120 according to English measure.

• Four yard-lands make 1 hyde. Dugd. War. 65.

Plea Rolls temp. Joh. Reg. Brit. Mus.

In that part of Lancashire which lies between the rivers Ribble and Mersey, every hide of land contained 6 carucates. The kingdom of England is said to contain 243,600 hides.

² Agard, in his tract of Dimension of land, says, he found the diversity of measurement so variable and different in every county, shire, and places in the realm, and all things so full of doubtfulness, that he could not reduce the question of dimension of land into any certainty.

App. to Reg. Hon. Rich. p. 8.

The just value of a hide that might fit the whole kingdom never appears from Domesday, and was ever of an uncertain quantity. Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 622.

The hide was the measure of land in the Confessor's reign, the carucate that to which it was reduced by the Conqueror's new standard.

Hutch. Disc. p. 7.

Hida Ricardi xx sot. Herfridi x sot valet. *The hide of Richard is worth 20s. that of Herfrid 10s.*

Hida (in ista) quando aratur non sunt nisi LXIII ac̃ fræ. *That hide when it is ploughed contains only 64 acres of land,*

Hidæ xi (in quibus erant) et dimid̃ et x carucat' fræ et dimid̃. *In which there were 11 hides and an half, and 10 carucates of land and an half.*

Hidata. *Cast into hides; liable to payment of the taxes.*

Hidata (non). *Not cast into hides; discharged from, and not liable to pay the usual taxes'.*

hīstis (ex) of these. Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 622.

Hiz. Hitch. Hitchend. *Hitching.*

hocci ii. *Two hokes of salt, or lesser pits.*

hoccus. *A small measure of salt water.*

hoilant (hōes de) *The men of Holland.*

homagio (p) tantum. *For homage only.*

Homo. *Man, tenant, bomager.*

Homo regis Edwardi. Homo A. *The man of king Edward. The man of A, or the like.*

Homo (Ælviva) Aſchil. *Ælviva, the tenant of Aſchil'.*

* The number of hides is said in some few estates not to be known, and that they never paid Danegeld, those lands probably not having been converted to tillage before Ethelred's time; but in general the number of hides belonging to the king and queen, and their tenants are enumerated as well as those of their other subjects. Webb on Danegeld;

* These held their land in socage. Chaunc. Hert. p. 30.

Ho'

Ho' (B fuit) M totū. A dim'. *B was entirely the man of M. and of A, he had only half the protection.*

hō (effeāt' ē) antecessoris R. P. f; trā suam fibi non dedit. *Became the man of the ancestor of R. P. but did not give him his lands.*

hōes inde fuer' confusi. *The jury were in doubt about it ³.*

hōes qui possent vende terrā suā si eā¹ pus obtulissent dño suo. *Vassals who might sell their lands if they had first offered it to their lord.*

Hōes de comitatu inq̄siti dixer' se nunquā vidisse brevē regis qui hanc terrā diceret datā esse comiti W. *The inquest declared they never had seen any writ of the king's which should express that this land was given to earl W.*

hōes man' (H. vicecomes invenit cxxxvi.) *The sberiff found 136 inhabitants.*

hōibus huj' m. *Tenants of this manor.*

hōibus (de quibusdam) ibi hospitatis hñt. c deñ. q̄diu voluerint. *From certain men who have their habitation there, they receive 100 pence as long as they chuse.*

hominibus (de) forisfactis. *Which arose from lands of men who had forfeited them.*

hominibus (de) regis. *Of the feudataries or milites of the king.*

³ The number of jurors in each county differed according to its extent,

homine (de) iiii den' quocunque loco emat
infra rapum. *A custom to pay 4d. for every
vassal sold within the rape of Lewes.*

homines qui juraverunt. *The men that were
sworn in this or that county.*

homines (ibi sunt) reddentes x sol et viii den'
p suis hospitiis. *There are tenants there who
pay 10s. 8d. for what they hold.*

hominum sunt alia. *The rest are let out to
tenants.*

hominum (tunc 41 car.) modo 40. *Then 41
carucates among the men or tenants, now 40.*

hominacionem eorum clamat eps. *The bishop
claims their services and protection of them.*

Honor. *Honor* ¹.

honore

* It usually signified the lordship or fee of an earl; and the
lordship or fee of a baron.

Tenure in capite of the king was twofold; viz. of the
king in capite ut de corona, and in capite ut de honore, baronia,
castro, being in the king's hands.

The holding of the king in capite ut de corona was, when a
man was originally feft by the king himself, out of his own
demesne, to hold to the feoffee and his heirs, of the king and
his heirs.

Afterwards, when escheats and wardships fell into the king's
hands, the phrase was, to hold of the king in capite ut de honore,
and this was found convenient, and even necessary, to con-
tradistinguish this holding from the primary and original
holding, which was ut de corona.

Mad. Baron. p. 4, 5, 9. 169. Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 667.

Reg. Rich. p. 227. Morant, Ess. v. II. p. 106.

A question

honore (hoc est de) fint—phin. *This is of the fee of fint, or phin.*

honore (de) comitū habet rex xxii manſ in burgo de S. *The king has 22 houses in the borough of S. part of the feudal possessions of the earldom.*

Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 666.

honore (de) comitum habet xiii manſ R. de S. *R. de S. has likewise 13.*

honore (in) S. Gregorii Æcclesia huj' manerii est. *The church of this manor is in the fee of St. Gregory.*

honore p v hidarum. *For the fee of 5 hides.*

honorem (postquam ad) venit Nigellus saisitus fuit i virg. *Nigel had seisin of 1 yardland, after that the fee descended to him.*

A question arising in the 12th Edward the III^d, whether the lands of Roger de Huntingfeld were holden of the king *ut de corona*, or *ut de baronia vel honore*; the treasurer and barons of the exchequer were directed by the king's writs to search Domesday and other records, and to call to their assistance the judges and others of the king's council, and to make their return thereof; they accordingly returned to the king in his chancery a certificate, by which they set forth several things which were found upon the search, and (int. al.) verbatim what they found relating thereto in Domesday; but as to the words contained in the said book of Domesday, they set forth they were not able to make a declaration or interpretation of them, unless just as the words of the book sounded: "Nescimus interpretationem facere nisi quatenus verba inde sonant."

Terra Roberti Gernon, Domesday, p. 197.

Mad, Baron. p. 175.

honores

hones (ad) Chei H tra ptin. *This land belongs to the fee of Chei.*

hospitatæ terræ tantum tenet quod valet xxxvi sol. *Holds as much land let at a rent as was 36s. a year.*

hospitatæ mansiones. *Such houses as were let for an annual rent, and the inhabitants bound to reside in them.*

hospitatæ non. *Not inhabited; that is, they had no constant inhabitants tied to residence, but such as went and came as they pleased.*

hospitatæ (cccc mansiones non) quæ reddunt melior i den', et aliæ minus. *400 mansions which do not yield customary services, but some only 1d. rent, and others less.*

hospitata hæc non fuit T. R. E. *This was not improved, and let at a rent in the time of king Edward.*

hospitatum vel vestitum totum erat dominiū regis in civitate T. R. E. *In the time of king Edward all the king's demesnes in the city were inhabited or cultivated.*

hospites vii redd v sol. *Seven tenants pay five shillings.*

hospites iii nil habentes. *Three occupiers of houses who have no land.*

hospites (iiii) ibi redd xl den'. *Four tenants there pay 40 pence.*

hopi-

hospitia (in) 11 mans'. *Two mansions at a rent.*

hospitia xxviii minut. *Twenty-eight small mansions at a rent.*

hospitavit (domos quas) in vasta terra quam rex sibi dedit, et quæ nunquam ante hospitata fuit. *Houses he built on the waste which the king gave him, and which was never before built upon, or paid any rent.*

Hostarius. *Usher. Door-keeper* ¹.

Hoū car. xx. *Twenty carucates belonging to the tenants.*

hu'frid c'abarari'. *Humfry the chamberlain, or treasurer.*

hug' de mūt. *Hugh de Montford.*

Hund' Hundret. *A hundred.*

Hundret pficiuſ. *Make up the hundred.*

hund (venit in.) *Came to the hundred court.*

hund pposit'. *Bailiff of the hundred.*

Hundred' et dimid' H de D. *The hundred and half hundred of D.* ²

Hufcarl.

¹ There was a monastic officer called Hospitalarius, who had the charge of entertaining strangers. Another called Hostilarius, who had the care of the ostle yard, which included the stables and offices. Hutchins, Dorset, v. II. p. 165.

² Hundreds and tythings were first ordained by Alfred. Hundred is a portion of the county, wherein anciently dwelt an hundred sureties for the king's peace, as a tithing wherein were ten. Pref. Dugd. War.

The Bishop sat in the hundred court with the lord of the hundred,

Hufcarl. *A stout man. A domestic servant.*
hufcarlium regis dimid mark argenti. Half a
mark of silver for the use of the king's Huf-
*carles, or menial servants*¹.

hundred, until the separation of ecclesiastical causes from civil, by William the Conqueror.

Reeves Hist. Eng. Law, vol. I. p. 45.

It is much to be lamented that the hundreds are not prefixed to the name of each place in every county in Domesday, as in Essex, and some other counties; but in Dorset the hundred is only twice named. Hence several obscure names cannot be ascertained; and as there are a multitude of synonymous names of places which did not receive additional denominations to distinguish them till a century or two after, they cannot be known, except they then belonged to some religious house. Thus the name of Pidle in Dorsetshire is repeated 8 times, Winterborn 36 times, and some other places almost as often. Not that there are or were so many distinct places of each name, but because so many different persons held parcels of land in them. Sometimes order and vicinity of places are observed under several titles, but this only happens when possessions in them were held by the same person under the title of whose lands they occur.

Hutch. Disc. on Domesday, p. 8.

¹ His rank among the Saxons was that of a complete freeman, and he often became the military retainer to some potent and warlike Earl, and was called the Hufcarl of such an Earl.

Henry Hist. Eng. vol. II. p. 231.

J.

is.	
in.	
these.	
one.	
now.	
the same.	
for this reason.	
there were then there.	
in demesne.	
John. of John.	
to them.	
Between the Bishop and the mother of Robert.	
All together.	
invaded.	
A tenant of Ivo.	
Lies near, lies to, belongs to.	
Is part of the king's elemosynary lands.	
Belongs to the church of W.	
All this belongs to the king's farm; or all this is let to farm by the king.	

jacebat

jacebat quando rex in hac civitate. *When the king rested in this city.*

jacuit ad ecclesiam. *Belonged to the church.*

ibi sed non est. *But now it is not so much.*

ibi si non est. *If there is not else.*

ibi est. *There it is.*

ignē (ad) et ad pensā. *By assay and by weight.*

Imma regina. *Queen Emma.*

imminutum valde. *Very much diminished.*

impetuit. *Obtained.*

inceptunt noviter. *Lately begun.*

incrassand' e porc. *Sufficient to fat 100 hogs.*

indaciam exlex. *Banished into Dacia.*

inde hñ. *Has from thence.*

inducians tantum modo. *Deferring it only.*

Inewardus. Inew' *Men appointed to guard the person of the king when he lodged in a city. Also those who attended the sheriff. Others who were to do servile works about the king's demesnes, or lords inlands.*

Ineward 1 et 2 averas invener'. *Found 1 inward and 2 days work of a ploughman, or 2 days average.* Somn. p. 116.

Ineward vel IIII den' in servitio regis. *Inward, or 4d. in the service of the king.*

Inewardos ad aulam inveniebat. *Found inwards to attend at the hall.*

Inewardos 11 hñra inveniebat vicecomiti. *This land found 2 inwards to the sheriff.*

Ineward'

Ineward^s (H dim^s virg^s III) inveniebat. *This half-yard land found 3 inwards.*

Inguardos (xii equos et xii) redd^t unoquoque anno. *Renders 12 horses and 12 inwards every year.*

Ineward^d (ipsi vi averas 7 vii) vicecomiti in-
vener^t. Om^s itaque xxii trās suas dare 7
vende^t potuer^t. *They found 6 days average,
and seven inwards to the sheriff, therefore all
these 22 men might give or sell their lands.*

inf^s. *within.*

in firma tantū. *As much in Rent.*

in his erant cclxxvi hagæ. *Upon these were
276 houses.*

iniquam. *unjust, unfair.*

inj^te. *wrongfully.*

Inland. *Land holden in demesne, in the owners
own hands; to distinguish it from the outland,
which was let out in service by the lord to his
tenants.*

Somner.

Inland et Soca. *Inland and Soke.*

Inland (de) ii hid. *Two hides of inland.*

Inland ejd^m m ii car. *Two carucates of inland,
parcel of the same manor.*

inland (p^rter) in dⁿio xii hid. *In demesne 12
hides besides the inlands.*

Inova. *In the new.*

inp^tio de toft. *Valued in toft.*

in quā partes. *Into 4 parts.*

int' burgū et M. val. T. R. E. xvi. lib. *The borough and manor together in the time of king Edward, were worth 16l.*

int' silvam et planum et pratum (ibi xv hid) *There were 15 hides, including the wood, the plain, and the meadow.*

int' (silva v leug) long et lat'. *A wood about 5 miles in length and breadth.*

integri libi hōes (v) ii U. t'ci' A. quart' G. quint' A. cōmd. *Five Tenants entirely free; 2 under the protection of U, the 3d of A, the 4th of G, and the 5th of A.*

intercepit W. 2 mans'. *W. usurped 2 mansions.*

interceptam. *Usurped.*

int'fect' fuit pp't latrociniū. *Was put to death for a robbery.*

intrans neque exiens. *Neither when he entered upon, or left the house.*

I liberi homines. *These free men.*

Inv'. *Found.*

Invadiata (Terra). *The land is in mortgage¹.*

Invasiones. *Intrusions, usurpations. Seizures on lands at the conquest, made by the arbitrary power of some Normans.*

¹ From hence it appears, that conveyances of land and mortgages, in our English Saxon times, were entered in the shire-book, or recorded in the hundred; otherwise how should the hundred or county present before the commissioners for making the survey, that such and such lands were mortgaged, and the sum for which they were engaged.

Brady's Hist. p. 79.

invasit hos. *Seized on them, usurped on them.*

invasit hanc terram. *Entered forcibly upon this land.*

invasit super regem. *Entered upon the king.*

invasit regnum quando Heraldus. *When Harold usurped the crown.*

invasum (donec) est Castellum. *Till the invasion of the castle, (i. e. York.)*

inven' i denar'. *Finding or paying 1d. by the year.*

Invener' hē barones regis in pace. *The king's barons found him in peace.*

Invesiat'. *Having intruded upon.*

Inwadiatas de pluribus hōibus quas habebat. *Which he had in mortgage from several men.*

Ipse Teinus. *The Thain himself.*

Ipsū. *it.*

Ire (potuit) cū trā quo volebat. *Might go with his land whither he would¹.*

Isā qui ten' tenuit T. R. E. *The same person who rents it now, held it in the time of King Edward².*

¹ This is a phrase equivalent to "*et liber fuit.*"

Persons under this description might part with their land, or put themselves and their land under the protection of whom they pleased. This was, '*commendare se,*' to recommend or submit themselves to such a protection.

² This was Alward, an ancient Saxon, who was the right owner thereof before the Conquest.

Chaunc. Hert. p. 87.

Istimet tenuer' T. R. E. *They themselves held it in the time of King Edward.*

Isti pertinent. *Belong to this lordship.*

Judicamentum Rex pcepit teneri. *The King commanded a court to be held.*

Judices civitatis de C (tunc erant xii) et hi erant de hominibus regis et episcopi et comitis. *There were at that time xii judges or magistrates belonging to the city of C, and these were chosen from the tenants of the king, the bishop, and earl.*

Judices (preter iiij) quibus Rex dabat hoc donum p suum breve, et quam diu vivebant. *Except 4 judges or magistrates, to whom the King, by his writ, granted this privilege, and that for their lives.*

Judicium (unde) n̄ dixer'. *Whereof they have not yet given judgement.*

Judicium (p) aut per bellū. *By ordeal or by battle.*

Judicium offert quod, &c. *Offers to prove by ordeal that, &c.*

Judicium offert B, quod, &c. et quidam homo H offert judicium, quod, &c. *B offers to prove by battle that, &c. and a man of H does the like.*

Judicium portare vult unus homō G. *A man of G will prove by ordeal.*

Judicium (offert se) portaturum quod non ita est, sicuti dicunt. *Proffers himself that he will prove by carrying hot iron, that it is not as they have given in their verdict.*

Judicium

**Judicium vult ferre quod dissolutum est a vadi-
monio.** *Will prove by ordeal that the mortgage
was paid off.*

Judicium portaturi ad Tantone veniunt. *Those
who are under an engagement, to purge them-
selves by carrying iron, are to go to Taunton¹.*

Jugum. *A yoke of land. Half a plough land is
as much as a yard-land, viz. 24 acres, and some-
times 30 at most.* Reg. Hon. Rich.

Jugum unum de ora, et unum jugū de herce.
*The rent of one yoke of land, and another yoke
of land to plough.*

Junc' (de.) *From rush land.*

Ivit. *Contributed towards, assisted.*

Juver. *Assisted.*

¹ This carrying of hot iron, was the taking a piece of red
hot iron of a pound weight into the hand, and carrying it
the time of 9 steps or paces, Brady's Gloss. p. 49.

K.

K k k̄ k'.

Domesday

K.	De hac t̄ra clamat Rex focam.	p. 203 b.
K.	hanc clamant ministri regis.	203 b.
K.	Eustachius calūniat' v. hid.	204
K.	G. Alselin calu'n'.	274 b.
K.	Eudo clām.	340 b.

Karitas. *An allowance of wine, or other good liquor, which the Religious drank on festivals, in commemoration of their founders and benefactors.*

Karitatem inde reddebat, sed hōes de hundred nesciunt quantum. *He rendered therefore at the abbey Karitatem, or an allowance of wine or other liquor; but the men of the hundred don't know how much.*

Kocos. *Cooks.*

^a This letter frequently occurs in the margin of the first vol. of Domesday, and seems to be a character to denote that the land or some part of it, is claimed by another; but in many places the k is put without naming any claimant.

It was antiently written on the foreheads of those convicted of calumny.

L. Com'.

L.

L. Com'. Earl Leuwin or Leofwyne, *one of the sons of Earl Godwin.*

L. S. A. *Libere sicut Adisham.*

L. S. M. *Libere sicut Middleton.*

Endowed with the same liberties and franchises as Adisham,—as Middleton.

lg lg. *Long; also a mile.*

longo (i). *In length.*

lat. *Broad.*

Lagemanus, lag. *A lesser Thane, one who had jurisdiction over the persons and estates of his tenants; one who sat as a judge, and had a power of determining rights in courts of justice.*

Lageman (in civitate L. erant xii) i. e. habentes sacam et socam. *In the city of Lincoln there were twelve Lagemen, that is, who had sac and soke.*

Lagemanorum de Harieta Picot vicecomes habuit viii li. &c. *Picot the sberiff took for a heriot of the lagemen, 8l. &c.*

Lāpridut mille. *One thousand Lampreys.*

Lāna oviū Regina habebat. *The queen had the wool of sheep.*

Landa (parva) silvæ. *A small tract of woody ground.*

Landgable. *A tax paid by several boroughs. A quit-rent for the site of a house, or land whereon a house stands.*

Landgable (de) x lib. *Huntedun Burg' de vii lib. Villa de Grentebrige. The borough of Huntingdon paid 10l. for landgable. The town of Cambridge, 7l.*

Landgable (de unaquaque mansione habuit in civitate L unum denarium id est.) *He had from every mansion belonging to him in the city of Lincoln one penny, that is landgable.*

Lanina. *A slaughter-house.*

Laqueis, de laqs, lequ's (castellum de.) *The castle of Lewes.*

Lati L pedes. *Fifty feet in breadth.*

Latinarius. *An interpreter.*

Latinarius Leuin'. *Lewin the interpreter¹.*

Latrocinium (Sochi dicunt se habuisse) suum usque ad iiii den. *The Sockmen say they had the forfeiture for theft committed on their own lands, where it did not exceed 4d.*

Lega. *A place.*

Legati Regis. *The King's Commissioners or Surveyors.*

Legationes ferunt Regis. *Carry the King's messages.*

¹ One Wrenoc held land in Shropshire by the service of Latimer, that is of Interpreter between the English and Welch, Blount's Ten. 17.

Legatorum Regis solebant éé. *Used to belong to the King's Legates.*

Legatus. *A messenger. Proxy. Attorney.*

Leges (Hæ) erant ibi. *The following laws were there.*

Legreuuita. *The forfeiture for adultery or fornication. Corrupting the Lord's wife.*

Blount's Ten. p. 145. Du Fresne.

Lest. Lathe. *A great part of a county, sometimes containing 3. or more Hundreds, or Wapentakes; as in Kent.* Cowel.

Lest in dimid. *In the half of the Lath.*

Lest (in) de Sudtone 7 in lest de Ailesford habuerunt isti sachā 7 sochā. Bixi cilt, &c.

Bixi cilt, &c. (viz. 14 others) had sac and soc in the laths of Sutton and Ailesford¹.

Lesth. *A Last, a certain weight or measure.*

Leswe. *A pasture.*

Lev, Leu, Leua, Leue, Leueda. *A mile. A mile in Domesday is 1000 paces, or 500 feet.*

Houard 208.

It is a measure containing 2 miles. Blomef. Norf.

¹ All these must have been military Thanes, and held their lands by military service, for *sacha* and *soca*, a liberty and privilege to try causes with a peculiar jurisdiction between the lord and tenants, or his men and tenants, as the words import, was, and is a most certain argument of dominion and Seigneurie, which was first obtained from the prince, and an infallible mark of military service due from him that enjoyed it, and an obligation upon him to perform it.

Brady's Hist. p. 69.

Leū (una) pasturæ in 1g et lať. *Pasture ground*
1 mile in length and breadth.

Leuua (Ht dimi) de plano. *There is half a*
mile of cultivated land.

Leua sua (in). *In his Lowy* ¹.

Leue dimid. $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile.

Leuedes silvæ III. *Three miles of wood*.

Leugata terræ. *A space of ground, as much as a*
mile contains.

Leuric eþs tenuit. *Bishop Leuric held it.*

The ordinary miles of England (especially such as are remote any way thirty miles from London) contain near a mile and a half; the true content of an English mile is not any where extant, but received by tradition; that which is chiefly received, and is fittest for all the realm, containeth 8 furlongs, every furlong 40 perches, every perch 16 feet and a half the perch; which maketh 320 perches, 1056 paces, 1760 yards, and 5280 feet.

Norden's Middlesex, Pref. p. 16.

² It was antiently the custom in Normandy to term the district round an abbey, castle, or chief mansion, Leuca or Leucata, in English the Lowy, in which the possessor had generally a grant of several peculiar liberties, privileges, and exemptions; after the example of which, Richard Fitz Gilbert (who came into England with the Conqueror, and got the manor and castle of Tunbridge by an exchange with the archbishop of Canterbury for other lands in Normandy) called this district round his manor and castle, the Lowy of Tunbridge, by which name it has been called ever since.

Hasted's Kent, v. I. p. 308.

Leuvin

Leuvin Cilt, Leuvin com. *Leofwyne Cilt* ¹.

Lex (sic) ferebat. *As the law required.*

lib ad numerum, *So much money, by number or tale. Uncoined pieces.*

lib xx de moneta. *20l. in coined money.*

lib arsas et pensatas l. *Fifty pounds, burnt and weighed. See artas.*

lib pensatas xx. } *So much money in full*
 lib x ad peis. } *weight; and if light, the*
 lib xxv ad pondus. } *deficiency was to be made*
up, whether that amounted to more or less than
6d. in the pound.

lib blancas. } *Rents reserved in money*
 lib candidas. } *without any allay, or*
 lib candidor' nummor'. } *at least in the purest*
 lib de albo argento. } *sterling; and if the*
 lib puri argenti ². } *tenant would not have*
his money melted down, he was to pay 12d in the
pound over.

lib

¹ He was one of the sons of Earl Godwyn, and styled Earl, but of what county he was Earl is not mentioned.

He was killed with Harold and his brother Gert, at the battle of Hastings.

² Lib' c. ad scalam. One hundred pounds, and 100 sixpences, to avoid the trouble of weighing the money which might be defective. *Hale's Sher. Accompts, p. 21.*

This was introduced in the reigns subsequent to the Conqueror.

The pound of silver here mentioned, weighed 12 ounces, and was equal in weight to 72 solidi, or 3l. 12s. of our present

lib xx dabant Regi ut omes eēn libi. *They gave 20l. to the king that they might all of them be free.*

libæ fræ. *Free land.*

libata. *Delivered.*

libta (7 fuit) p terra. *And was delivered to him in exchange for land.*

libta sibi ad perficiendū maner'. *Delivered to him to make up a manor.*

liberatione (ex) regis x ac. *Had livery of 10 acres from the king.*

liberatione (ex). *As delivered up to him.*

libatione de pma. *Was seised of him first.*

libat sine. *Without delivery.*

Liberator. *One who delivers seisin of land. Also a voucher.*

libatorem vocat B. *Vouches B. who gave him seisin.*

libatorem non vidisse. *That they never saw any person deliver seisin.*

libatorem (n̄ vidit breve vel). *Never saw any writ or livery.*

libatorem regis. *A person authorized by the King, to deliver seisin.*

libatores alii. *Others who vouch it.*

present money. The solidus consisted of 12d. and was equal in weight to 3 of our present shillings.

Clarke on Coins, p. 345.

The pound in gold is now worth 48l.

Atkins, Glouc. p. 4.

lib,

lib, libéri, libos homines. *Freemen, Freeholders* :
 libi hōes ad nullā firmā ptinentes. *Freemen who*
held their lands independent of any lord, or did
not belong to any lordship.

libi

¹ Before freeholds were let out into such small pittances as they now are, Freeholders were called Barons.

Spelman, Notes on Selden's Tracts, p. 123.

Many of the *liberi homines* were tenants of the King in capite, and several were freeholders of other persons in military service; many of them received the order of knight-hood, and others, who had only scanty fees, or only parts of fees, compounded or fined, that they might not be made Knights.

Freemen who possessed manors, towns, or great part of towns, and had this addition in Domesday, "*et liber homo fuit*," or, "*potuit ire quo voluit*," were the same with *milites*.

These *liberi homines*, or freemen, were the only men of honor, faith, trust, and reputation, in the kingdom; and from amongst such as these which were not Barons, the knights did chuse jurymen, served on juries themselves, bare offices, and dispatched all county business; but these great men finding such offices troublesome and expensive, they by degrees threw the burthen, by bribing the sheriff and bailiffs to omit them, upon the small freeholders, who were never intended for the service, nor able to bear it; and by the same corrupt practices, this inferior sort of men were driven to the county courts, and by that means, as being forced to be suitors there, became in process of time electors of Parliament men.

Brad. Gloss. Stat. 13th, 20th, and 28th Edward I. and
 42 Edward III. c. 11.

Several freemen indeed were obliged, by express mention in grants to them, to do service at the county court, &c.
 and

libi homines qui remanent in manu regis. *Free-*
men under the king's protection.¹
 libi isti homines extiterunt ad B. *These men were*
free at B.

libi homines in F. de uno et de medietate alius
 habuit S. comd t. e. R. et de alia medietate
 habuit antecess' R. B. comd tantum t. e. r.

Two freemen in F. S. had the entire protection
of one of them, and of a moiety of the other in
the time of King Edward; and of the other

and others were bound to it by prescription, because they
 and their ancestors have used to make it, but none else were.

² Inf. 99. 117. Extenta Manerii, 4 Edward I. Kitchen, 290.

The freeholder of a manor, as incident to their tenures,
 did hold by suit of court. *Hasted, v. I. p. cXL.*

What we call freehold now, was not in those times really
 esteemed such; the land in military tenure was what chiefly
 had that reputation.

The ordinary freemen before the Conquest, and at the time
 of compiling Domesday, were under protection of great men;
 but what their quality was, further than that their persons
 and blood was free, that is, they were not nativi or bondmen,
 it will give a knowing man trouble to discover to us.

Dufr. 279. Brad. Gloss. 55. Pref. to Hist. 67.

Some part of the lands holden in military service was fre-
 quently, by licence, changed into rent, and the possessors
 called Novi Feoffati; and these, and such of these, who since
 the dissolution of monasteries, which were endowed with a
 third part of the lands of the nation, purchased some small
 parcels of land holden in fee soccage, make at this day the
 bulk of freeholders. *Brad. Pref. 67. Gloss. 42.*

³ These were freemen who were supposed to belong to the
 fee of some great men; but not being claimed, the King be-
 came their protector.

moiety

moiety an ancestor of R. B. in the time of King Edward, had the protection only.

libi hōes integri (iiii) et iiii et dimid' Edwini de LX ac terræ. *Four tenants intirely free, and 4 and a half of Edwin's, for 40 acres of land.*

libi hōes integri (vi) et vi dim' Aflac et Lefrici cōmū de xx acr terræ. *Six tenants intirely free, and six who were half under the protection of Aflac, and half of Lefric for 20 acres of land.*

lib homo (i) commendat' dimid', S. E. et dimid' Edrici. *One freeman who paid half the money for his protection to St. Etheldred, and the other half to Edric.*

lib (x) hōes et dim cōmdatione tantū antecessori W. epi. *Ten freemen, with the moiety of another, who were only under the commendation of the predecessor of Bishop W.*

Blomef. Norf. v. IV. p. 7.

lib homo tunc temporis, q m effect' ē un' de villanis. *He was a freeman in the time of King Edward, but is now become one of the villans.*

liberam calūpniat' esse. *Claims it to be free (i. e.) not church land.*

libe tenuer'. *They held it freely.*

liberati. *Enfranchised.*

libertate (in solida) R. dedit S. dim' v. træ. *R. gave to S. half a yard land to hold entirely free.*

Librata

Librata terræ. *A pound of land*¹.

libratas redd̄ xxv. *Of the value of 25l. yearly rent.*

līctia (p̄t ej'.) *Without her leave.*

ligna em̄da (v sol dantur ad) in Wich. *Five shillings are given to buy wood in W.*

Lincol̄ Alured de. *Alured of Lincoln*².

Lisfacensis Ep̄s. *Bishop of Lisieux*³.

litigant (inde) hōmes comitis. *The tenants of the Earl dispute it.*

Livingus Ep̄s Wirecestre. *Livingus Bishop of Worcester*⁴.

¹ So much land as is yearly worth 20s. Cowel.

Twenty pounds worth of land in yearly revenue.

Notes on Selden's Tracts, p. 125.

What the quantity of this *Librata terræ* is, cannot be easily determined; but is commonly supposed to contain 4 oxgangs, or 32 acres. Ibid. Hearne's edit. of Lib. Nig. Scacc. 95.

² The family of the *De Lincolniis* was of high antiquity in this kingdom. See p. 100.

³ This was Hugh de Eu, son of the Earl of Auge, and brother to Robert Earl of Auge and William de Soissons. He dyed anno 1087, and was not more eminent for his noble descent than for his probity. Ord. Vitalis.

⁴ Livingus had been abbot of Tavistock, and from that abbey advanced to the see of Devon, and in 1038 to that of Worcester. This Bishop was accused of being accessory to the murder of Alfred, eldest son of king Ethelred, and was suspended on that account; but the matter being more strictly inquired into, he was afterwards found innocent, and restored to his bishoprick. He was a bishop in the reigns of Canute, Harold, Hardicanute, and Edward the Confessor, and died about 1049. Prince's Worthies of Devon, p. 440.

loca (per) culta a burgenſibus. *Here and there cultivated by the burgeſſes.*

loca (p) inutilis. *Some parts yielding no profit.*

locant' (p) miniſtros regis et comitis. *They are hired by the miniſters of the king and earl.*

locandos ad caballos iii den' reddt. *Paid 3d. towards hiring horſes.*

locat eam. *rents it.*

locationem habuit ſup alias xxx manſiones. *Had rent for 30 other manſions; or took a fine when freſh tenants entered.*

locationem mercedis (niſi per.) *Except what he rented.*

loco caſtelli. *In the place where the caſtle is¹.*

Londoniæ Scti Martini terra. *The poſſeſſions of St. Martin, London².*

Londoniæ ſt vii dom' quæ jacent huic manerio et in hac firma. *There are ſeven houſes in London which belong to this manor and farm.*

Lundon' Canonici S Pauli. *Canons of St. Paul, London³.*

Loricatos duos inveniebat in cuſtodiâ de Windſores. *Found two men in coats of mail to guard the caſtle of Windſor.*

Lorimarius. *The ſadler, or bridle-maker.*

¹ The caſtle of Huntingdon, built by the Conqueror, and for which purpoſe many houſes were laid waſte.

² St. Martin le Grand. A College which conſiſted of a Dean and ſecular Canons, or Priests, and had many and great privileges.

³ The Prebendaries or Canons, of which there are 30 in number.

M.

M̄. M. m. Manor.

MNR. Manor.

M̄. M̄. m̄. One person holds a manor in N.

M̄. M̄. m̄. 2 hold a manor, viz. Leving 7 Raven.

M̄. VII. viz. Vlchel. Edric. Gamel. Vlvisf.
Wictric. Leuric. Goduin.

III M̄. 3 held a manor in T.

M̄. f. A free manor.

M̄. f. M̄. d. A free manor.

M̄. 7 B. Manor and Berewick.

M̄. H. This manor.

m. 2. 2 manors.

m. p 2bs. Was esteemed as two manors.

m. p tenet. Holds it as a manor.

m. de ipso. Of the manor itself.

man' suū. His manor.

m. Mile.

m̄t m̄t. A thousand.

m̄ 1 & d. One mile and a half.

m̄.

m̄ t̄p. *During the time of his ministry or shrievalty.*

Majoris monast abbas. *Abbot of Marmonstier* *

Maminot Gislebt tēn de ep̄o Codeham. *Gilbert Maminot holds, or held of the Bishop (i. e. Baieux) Codeham or Cudham* 2.

min. *Small.*

M̄. m̄. m. *Now, then.*

m̄. e. *Now of the bishop.*

m̄. e. in pace regis. *It is now in the king's peace.*

m̄. tantum erant. *Were only now.*

m̄. v. s̄t. *But there are only now.*

m̄ ex hoc supdicto. *Of the manor above-mentioned.*

monariū. *Monastery.*

manebant in eā. *Remained upon it.*

manentes (in ipsa trā.) *Resident on the land.*

* A Benedictine abbey in Tourain on the Loir, over against Tours. In this abbey, one of the greatest in the kingdom, was kept the Holy Oil sent from Heaven to St. Martin of Tours, its founder.

2 After the disgrace of the Bishop, he held Cudham as two knights fees, parcel of the 24 which made up the barony of Maminot, of which Deptford was the head; which lands were assigned to him for his assistance, under John de Fienes, in the defence of Dover Castle, and were held of the king in capite by barony, the tenant of Coudham being bound to maintain a certain number of soldiers continually for the defence of the Castle.

His great grandson Wakelin de Maminot dyed without issue.

Hast. Kent. v. I. p. 118.

Manerium. Moneariū. *A manor* ¹.

Maneriolum. *A small manor* ².

M' cū appendic' suis. *A manor with its appendages.*

M' regale sēp fuit. *It was always a royal manor.*

Manerium hoc fuit de regno. *This manor was held of the crown, or was a royal manor.*

Manerium ad hoc pertin' vii Berewicke et dimid'.
Seven Berewics and a half belong to this manor.

¹ All the manors which may be legally called so, are said to be specified in Domesday; and the most common and necessary free customs which the owner of the least manor could not well want, are those which the Saxons called *Sac* and *Soc*.
Pref. Thor. Hist. Nott.

Manors are in substance as antient as the Saxon Constitution, though perhaps differing a little, in some immaterial circumstances, from those that exist at this day.

² Black. p. 90.

Manors were formerly called baronies, as they still are lordships.

Id. 91.

² There were many small manors, for if one possessed the eighth part of a knight's fee, a court with jurisdiction and services belonged to it, as a member of Fee.

Brad. Int. p. 19. Gloss. p. 43.

Where land is surveyed in different parcels, there were so many manors as answered those parcels. Hutch. Disc. p. 4.

A certain number of Freemen were necessary to every lord of a manor for holding the pleas of the manor court, which the Saxons called *Soke* or *Soc*. Lord Lyt. 252.

The many extracts here given from Domesday relating to manor, as also those under *Soke*, are not on account of any difficulty in the passages themselves, but that, by being brought under one view, the nature of a *Manor* and *Soke* at the time of the survey may be better understood.

Manerium

Manerium (hoc) habet suum placitum in aula Domini sui. *The tenants of this manor do their suit and service at the hall of their lord.*

Manerium (hoc) tenuit A. et poterat ire ad quem dominum volebat. *A. held this manor, and he might chuse what lord he pleased for his patron.*

Manerium hoc tenuer' x teigni hōes Burgret et vendere potuer'. *Ten Thains, the men of Burgret, held this manor, and might sell it.*

Manerium hoc tenuit B hō Tosti Com' non potuit vendere absque ejus licentia. *B. a man of Earl Tosti held this manor, and could not sell it without his leave.*

Manerium (si deliberatum esset ¹ hoc) app̄ciari posset sexies xx^{ti} lib. *If this manor had been let out, it might have been valued at 120l. a year.*

Manerium non potuit pati. *The manor could not bear it.*

Manerium (p se fuisse) et non pertinuisse ad K. *Was a manor of itself, and did not belong to K.*

Manerium unum (fecit de his 11 villis com' W.)
Earl W. of these 2 vills made one manor.

Manerium (fecit com' W. unū) de 1111 terris quas ab earum dñis accepit. *Earl W. made one manor out of 4 estates which he took from the owners thereof.*

¹ Leominster.

M. (in capite) erant in dñio XII car'. *There were 12 carucates in demesne, which belonged to the capital manor.*

Maner' (in Clifton sup'dicto) adjacet foca h. A. B. C. H. III. fuer' maneria tamen sunt in foca de Clifton. *To the aforesaid maner of Clifton the foke of A. B. and C. belong; they were 3 manors, yet they are in the foke of Clifton.*

Maner' ad hoc pinet foca h. T. T. H. & F. *The foke of T. T. H. and F. belong to this manor.*

Manerium ad hoc vel hund. pertineb XXI Ber'; tenebant totidem taini p totidem maneriis. *To this manor or hundred belonged 21 berwicks; the same number of Tbains held them as so many manors.*

Manerium unū de 1 hida. *One manor consisting of one hide.*

Manerium (hñ 1) sine Haula de 1 carucata ad geld quam potest arare. *He had 1 manor without a hall, consisting of 1 carucate gelded, and which might be tilled with 1 plough.*

Manerium hoc est ad firmam p vi den. *This manor is let out to farm for 6d.*

Manerium extra hoc misit II Radmans cū trā quā tenebant. *He put 2 Radmans and the land they held, out of the jurisdiction of his manor.*

Manerium cū libis hominibus val m̄ XXIIII lib. *The manor with the freemen is now worth 24l.*

Manerium

Manerium h̄ exceptis libis t̄c val̄ xxx sol. *This manor (exclusive of the freemen, was then worth 30s.*

M̄ (tria) fuer' mōdo ē in unū. *They were 3 manors, but now are in one.*

Manerii hujus (de mercede terræ) exeunt xl sol. *Forty shillings issue out of the rents of this manor.*

Manerii hujus (silva) foris est missa ad silvā reg. *The wood of this manor is laid to the King's wood.*

Manerio de hoc sumpsit S. i virg' et dīm et posuit in m. S. W. *S. took 1 yard land and $\frac{1}{2}$ from this manor, and put it to the manor of S. W.*

Manerio in hoc eas apposuit. *He put them to this manor.*

Manerio huic multa defunt quæ T. R. E. ibi adiaceb̄ in silva et ferrariis et aliis causis. *There were many appendages to this manor in the time of King Edward, as well in the wood as &c. which are now wanting.*

Manerio huic (Riehale) pertinet Belmestorp. *Belmesthorp belongs to this manor of Ryball.*

Manerio (vii dom' s̄t. Londoniæ que jacent huic). *There are 7 houses in London which belong to this manor (viz.) Turruc or Thurrock, in Essex.*

Manerio huic pertinent subsequencia membra. *The following members belong to this manor.*

Manerio (un̄ mot qui) n̄ ptin ulli. *One mill which does not belong to any manor.*

Manerio (unā hiđ quæ nulli) ptin'. *One hide which does not belong to any manor.*

Manerio (de quo) nemo Legatis Regis reddidit rationem, nec aliquis eorum venit ad hanc descriptionem. *Of which manor none gave any account to the King's Commissioners, nor were any of them (i. e. of the county) present at the taking this writing.* Rudder.

Manerio huic accrevit p̄posit' regis duos bord' et IIII villos. *The King's Bailiff added 2 bordars and 4 villains to this manor.*

Manerio (huic) sunt adjuncti IIII libi hōes. *Four freemen are annexed to this manor.*

Manerio (huic) s'nt additi XIII libi hōes LXXX ac'. *Thirteen freemen, with 80 acres, are added to this manor.*

Manerio de hoc ten̄ R. de Mortemer unū membrū Mereſtone de 11 hiđ et Rog. de Laci un̄ M de 11 hiđ nōe Hope. *R. de Mortimer holds of this manor (viz. the King's) a member called Mereſtone, containing 2 hides, and Roger de Laci 1 manor of 2 hides called Hope.*

M. de hoc' reddeḃ vicecom' qd volebat. *The Sheriff paid for this manor what he pleased.*

M. (p 1) et xx hiđ Haroldus tenuit Hadsfeldam. *Harold held Hadsfeld for one manor and twenty hides.*

M. (de hac trā 11 hid A tenuit p.) *A. held two hides of this land for a manor.*

M. (v virgat B. tenuit p.) *B. held 5 yard-lands for a manor.*

M. (1 virgat' B. tenuit p) *B. held 1 yard-land for a manor.*

M. (a) non poterat separi. *It could not be severed from the manor.*

Manerio (p.) *For a manor (that is a seat or place of abode.* Brady. Bor. 15.

Maneriorum regalium firma. *The firm of the royal manors.*

Maneriorum (horum 11) ppositi qđ voleb reddeb
T. R. E. *The Bailiffs of these two manors paid what they pleased in the time of king Edward.*

Maneriis p duobus. *As 2 manors.*

Maneriis (p 111) R. C. & M. tener', duo lib homines fuer'. M. non poterat recedere a dño suo. *R. C. and M. held it for 3 manors; two of them were freemen, but M. could not depart from his lord.*

Mancipium (invenit averā. 1 vñ den 1.) *He found a day's work, or paid 8d. or found some one to do the work for him.*

Manebant circa aulam (xvi bord.) *Sixteen bordars had their residence, or were in waiting about the hall.*

Manent. *Remain, dwell, are appendant to.*

Manentes

Manentes fuer' de parochia matris ecclæ quæ n̄ potāt capere totā parrochiā. *They were inhabitants of the parish of the Mother Church, which could not contain all the parishioners'.*

Manent (Burgeffes qui in ea) dicunt quod eam sub rege tenent. *The Burgeffes who rent it, say, they held it under the King.*

Manfer.' *Dwelt.*

3 The bishop and his clergy first lived together at the Cathedral Church; but several churches were soon erected in diverse parts of each diocese, for the convenience of those converts who were more remote from the Cathedral. These were not properly parochial Churches, nor had they any certain bounds assigned them: but were in common for the use of those neighbouring converts who pleased to frequent them; and, in our modern phrase, were mere chapels of ease. But as kings first founded cathedrals for the good of their whole kingdom, dioceses and those lesser kingdoms being then of the same extent, so great men first founded parochial Churches for the good of themselves and their dependants, their bounds being those of their territories. The parishes into which dioceses were at first divided were but few in number, not more than one Church being built for the use of one single territory. After this they were increased, and one perhaps was built in each manor, as either the necessity or the subdivision of property suggested. Thus each subordinate parish in time became distinct, and so by degrees that parochial division was settled, which we now find in England. And that this obtained before the time of Edward the Confessor, appears from this survey, in which the towns and parishes do very nearly agree with the present division.

Introd. Hutchins's Dorset, p. 30.

Manlio.

Manſio. *A houſe, habitation, manſion, capital dwelling, plat of ground on which ſeveral houſes are built. Manor*¹.

Manſiones murales. *Such houſes as were held by tenure of repairing the walls of the city.*

Manſiones terræ III in R. *Three plots of land in R.*

Manſiones hoſpitatæ in quinque ſcyris fuere 1058.
In the five diviſions there were 1058 Manſions, which pay cuſtomary rents.

Manſiones III (R. de B. habet in Snotingham),
in quibus ſedent XI dom' reddentes IIII ſol et VII den'. R. de B. has 3 manſions or plots of ground in Nottingham, on which are ſeated eleven houſes, which pay a rent of four ſhillings and ſeven pence.

Manſiones non hoſpitare quæ reddunt melior 1 denar' et aliæ minus. *Manſions which do not yield any cuſtomary ſervices, but ſome only 1 penny rent, and others leſs.*

Manſiones minutas. *Small houſes.*

Mans', Manſura. *A houſe, manſion, dwelling*².

Manſuræ (due) vacue. *Two empty houſes.*

¹ Manſio and Domus ſeem to be diſtinguiſhed, but wherein the difference conſiſted is not eaſy to ſay.

² Manſura, in a town, ſignified a houſe, in the country, a meſſuage, that is, houſe and land. Naſh. Worceſt.

Manſura ſignifies a manſion-houſe in decay, or a place where a manſion-houſe formerly ſtood, or a place convenient to make a houſe in. Blomeſ. Norf. 402. 2 vol. p. 13.

Manſuræ

Manfuræ terræ. *Plats of land* ¹.

Manu (mifit fe cū ea in) reginæ. *Put herself and her land under the Queen's protection.*

Manu (qui habent 1111 hidas sub) regis. *Who hold 4 hides, for which they pay rent to the King himself.*

Manu (in) regis. *For the King's use. In the King's hands.*

Mara in. *In the Mere.*

Mare abstulit aliam. *The sea bath washed away the other.*

Mares (1). *One marsh.*

Marefc' (q ivit in). *When he went to the army.*

Marefc. Marefch de Romenel. *Romney Marsh.*

Mariadoc regi quā isd com dedit. *Which the same Earl gave to King Mariadoc. i. e. Trbearn ap Coradoc. King of North Wales.*

Markā dimid' auri. *Half a marc of gold.*

Marfum. *Cup, goblet, chalice, or marc.*

Martinas pelles. *Skins of Martens.*

Massas l ferri. *Fifty masses of iron.*

Masura. *A house belonging to, or which goes together with some land in a borough. A plat of ground.*

Masur træ. *A measure of land* ².

¹ These were pieces of land of no determined size.

Hasted's Kent, 1 v. p. 542.

² Masure de terre, in France, is a quantity of ground containing about 4 oxgangs; with us it is taken for a farm with a house belonging to it.

Cowel.

Masura (integra) redd̄ vii den̄ et obol. *An entire masure pays 7 ½ d.*

Masuræ (H habuit un̄ aḡr terræ in burgo in quo sunt iiii) et aliæ vastæ. *H had 1 acre of land in the borough, in which there are 4 masures, and 6 others, which are wast.*

Masuræ (quartam partem unius.) *The 4th part of one masure.*

Masuram (Rex habet unam vastam) de terra quam A tenuit. *The King has one wast masure which belongs to the land which A held.*

Masuras hospitatas (in burgo de M. Rex habet xxvi) et xxv masuras in quibus sunt domus quæ non redd̄ geldū. *The King has in the borough of Malmesbury 26 masures, which pay a rent, and 25 masures in which there are houses which do not pay any geld or rent.*

Masuras ix in B. de W. ep̄s de W. habet. *The bishop of W. has 9 masures in the borough of Warwick.*

Matricularii Ecclesiæ. *The Mother Church. The Cathedral.*

Mathildis regina tenet Merlave. *Queen Matilda holds Merlave. Marlow.*

Mathildis (post mortem) ¹ regē non requisivit.

¹ Matilda dyed 2 Nov. 1083; therefore it is evident Dorsetshire was not surveyed till after that event.

Sandf. Gen. p. 3.

None of our historians take notice of this daughter of William the Conqueror, but mention her by the name of Margaret.

Did not petition the King for the lands after the death of Matilda.

Mathildi ej' filia. To Matilda the King's daughter.

Matrem pasceret. Should support or maintain her mother.

Mediator caprarum. One who attends the sheep goats. A goat herd, a keeper or feeder of goats.

Medietas istius hominis fuit antecessoris baigñ cōmdatione tantum. A moiety of protection only of this man belonged to the ancestor of Baignard.

Medietate (ex hac) est conciliat' abbi. For this moiety he has the protection of the abbot.

Melior quæ reddunt 1 denar'. The best of which pays one penny.

Meliores homines totius comitat'. The principal men of the body of the county.

Melle (p) frumento et brasio redd' x lib. Pays 10l. instead of the customary quantities of honey, corn, and malt.

Mellitarios (v) redd' vii sextar' mell. Five keepers of bees render 7 sextaries of honey.

Mensa ejusd' manerii. For the maintenance of the lord's table.

Mensurata est ad terram W. Is measured with the land of W.

Meratus e q. Which he bought.

Mercato de suo tant' viventes (xlii hōes). Forty-

two burghesses who only live upon his market; or who live by their trade alone.

Merchants paid a certain sum to the lord for licence to trade in his manor.

Mercato manent (in). Belong to the market.

Mercatū in die dñico. The market on the Lord's day.

Mercatus (q) e. Which he purchased.

Mercennar' i. One hired servant.

Messis vi ac'. Six acres of arable land; or a certain rent paid out of so many acres in lieu of it.

Mēsurā. Measure¹.

Metebant in culturis regis. Mowed in the king's fields.

Mīdia (in). In mercy.

Miles est jussu regis. Knighted by the King's command².

Miles. A knight, soldier, horseman³.

Miles

¹ Tillage land is commonly measured by carucates, a farm of tillage and pasture by hides, and meadow by acres.

Nash's Worcester.

² He was Baltheo militari cinctus, as most of the Great Barons, as also the tenants in capite, were; and from hence, as well as from their fees, Barons were frequently called Milites.

Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 694.

³ A Miles, which was called a Baron, took not his name from the military girdle, with which knights were created, but from the military fee, by reason of which he was otherwise called a possessor or free tenant.

Camd. Brit. 123.

The

Miles regis dñic. *One of the king's knights. One who held of the king in chief, by knights service.*

Seld. p. 624.

Milites (11) ex ea terra hñt qđ valet xxx sol. *Two knights have as much of this land as is worth 30s. a year.*

Milites duo tenent de R. *Two knights hold of R.*

Milites ep̃i hñt alias. *The knights of the bishop hold the rest.*

Milites (habebant sub se 1111) ita liberi ut ipsi erant. *Had under them 4 knights as free as themselves were.*

Milites hujus Willi hñt vii car'. *The knights of this William hold 7 carucates.*

The value of a knight's fee, at its original, in the reign of the Conqueror, was probably stated at 20l. per ann.; and a certain number of these fees were requisite to make up a barony. He who held a knight's fee was bound to attend his lord to the wars for 40 days in every year if called upon; he who held half a fee was only bound to attend 20 days, and so in proportion. Blackst. v. II. p. 62. 1 Inst. p. 69.

These knights fees were not all of the same value, but some greater, some lesser, according to the beneficence of the King, or those that held of him in capite.

Seld. Tit. Hon.

Many of the Thegns or Teins among the Saxons, and those called Liberi Homines in Domesday, who held whole towns and manors, were Milites.

Brad. H. p. 70.

A subject who was immediate tenant to another subject, was deemed to hold *in capite* to him and his heirs of such subject, who was his Lord and of his heirs.

Mad. Baron, p. 166.

Milites

Milites probati. *Valiant knights.*

Milites W. F. Baderon. *The Knights of William Fitz Baderon*¹.

Militum trā Archpī. *Land held of the archbishop by his knights*².

Militum (tam) quam burgenfium. *As well of the knights (or soldiers) as of the burgesſes.*

Ministeriis (in) Eddiā reginæ hī C. xii liſ.
C. receives 12l. for the uſe of Queen Editha.

Ministerio (in) Regis has trās appoſuit R. T.
quando vicecomes fuit, non enim fuer' ibi T. R. E.

R. T. when he was ſheriff, appropriated theſe lands for the King's uſe; or of his miniſters, although they were not ſo in the time of King Edward.

Ministerio (in) Regis has iiii trās in E. W. et P.
Herbertus prefectus regis ten' que non jacuer' ibi T. R. E.

Herbert, the King's Bailiff, holds theſe three mentioned lands, or eſtates, in E. W. and P. appropriated for the King's miniſters, or officers,

¹ One who had other knights under him, who probably ſerved for him in his abſence.

² Men that held great eſtates of the earls and barons of England, as 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or more, knights fees, were called by them their barons; but were not Barones Regni, or Parliamentary Barons. And as the king had, ſo theſe earls and barons had their Dapiſers or Senefchalls, Chamberlains, and other officers in their houſholds.

Mad. Bar. p. 133. Brad. Int. Gloſſ. p. 18.

which were not for that use in the time of King Edward.

Ministerium (in) regis Godric' ten'. *Godric had the custody of them for the use of the King.*

Ministri regis. *Servants of the King¹.*

Minus (LX lib v. fol.) 60l. all but 5 shillings.

Minus xxx ac̄. *Wanting 30 acres.*

Minutam unā. *One mite. The smallest coin.*

Misc̄dia (in). *In mercy.*

Miserecordia in Wluui ep̄i. *Subject to the jurisdiction of Bishop Wulfin.*

Miserecordiam (reclamat pro hoc manerio) regis.
*For which manor he claims the King's protection.
For which manor he did obtain judgement.*

Chaun. 385—396.

Misit in ecclia (concedente muliere.) *Appropriated it, with consent of his wife, to the church.*

Misit in M. de C. *Added it to the manor of C. or made it part of the manor of C.*

Misit (donec R. de L.) ad xxx lib firm. *Till Roger de L. let them for 30l.*

Misit eis. *Put them upon.*

Misit h' extra firmam. *Put these out of farm.*

¹ The title of Ministri, which expressed Thanes in the Saxon times, was, after the Normans, rather used only for such as were the King's servants distinguished from Barons.

Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 687.

Ministri-Thani, and Seryientes, are frequently used synonymously in Domesday.

Seld. ad Eadm. 168, &c. See Thani.

Misit se in manu reginæ. *Put herself under the protection of the Queen.*

Misit se sub abbatia. *Put herself under the protection of the abbey.*

Missas tres unaquaque Hebdomada. *3 Masses every week.*

Missatici Regis. *The King's Messengers.*

Misteriū quamdiu habuit R. *As long as R was in office. As long as R had the management of the manor.*

Blomef. Norf. 559.

Misteriū qñ R recepit. *When R entered upon his office.*

Mittas Salis. *Mitts, or measures of salt¹.*

Mittere non poterat ext. eccliam. *He could not dispose of it from the church.*

Mittere non potuit istā trā in alq loco, n in abbā. *He could not dispose of that land elsewhere than to the abby.*

Mittere i vendere non pos' ext' M. *He could not demise or sell it from the manor.*

Mitti deb in L. xiii solid' de pastura. *Pasture worth 13s. a year ought to be rated in L.*

Mod (frumti ii). *Two bushels of wheat.*

Modios (xx) vini si bene procedit. *Twenty gallons of wine if the vineyard turns out well.*

Moiun² (Wm. de.)

Mola.

¹ This was an ancient Saxon measure, but its quantity uncertain. According to some, it was 10 bushels.

² He came over with the Conqueror with a retinue of 47 knights of note; for which service he obtained 11 manors

Mola. *A mill-stone.*

Mold. *Mills.*

Mol hyemal', non æstivum. *A mill for grinding winter grain, not summer.*

Molin' 1. *1 Mill.*

Molin' serviens curiæ. *A Mill for the service of the Tenants of the manor.*

Molituram (alter reddit) de ðnio. *The other grinds for the Lord's tenants.*

Molaria (ibi una) ubi molæ fodiuntur. *One quarry where millstones are dug. Or a pit where marl is dug.* Thor. Nott. p. 141.

Moneariū. *A Church.*

Monasterium (ibi). *A church or monastery there.*

Monasterium S. Petri. *The Church of St. Peter.*

Monasterium totum clamat. *Claims the entirety of the church.*

Monedagium. *The common duty of money or coinage.* Seld. Tracts, p. 118.

The King's or Lord's share of the profits arising from coinage, Dufresne.

Monedagio (preter geldam regis de.) *Except the King's geld for the profits of coinage.*

Moneta de v̄ h̄f Rex xx liſ. *But the King has 20l. for the liberty of coining.*

Moneta quando vertebatur. { *When money is coin-*
Moneta quando renovat'. { *ed, or when there*
 { *is a new coinage.*

in the county of Dorset, beside others in Somerset and Devon.

Dugd. Bar. I. 496.

Hutchins, Dorſ. Diſſert. p. 14.

Moneta

Moneta (reddit x lib de.) *Pays 10l. for the liberty of coining.*

Moneta pro. *For the privilege of coining money.*

Monetarii. *Moniers. Ministers of the mint* ¹.

Monetæ (pro cuneis) accipiendis. *For having stamps or coins of money.*

Monialis (Cuenild) tenet de Rege 1x hid in N.

Cuenild the Nun holds of the King nine hides in N.

¹ At the synod held at Graetly by K. Athelstane, in the year 928, there was a law made respecting the coinage of money, that there should be but one uniform species of it throughout the whole realm; which wise law entirely abolished the privilege many had used, in coining money of their own, to the great prejudice of individuals, and the diminution of the King's crown and dignity. Wilk. Con. v. I. p. 206.

Leges Ang. Sax. p. 320.

The profits of these mints, which were considerable, were still enjoyed by those who were intitled to them, but they had neither the denomination, stamp, or allay, as heretofore peculiar to themselves; for, as Mr. Selden observes, after this time no money was coined without the King's name or effigies.

Before the *Norman* Conquest, the superintendency of the mint masters, or moneyers, seems by the law of King Canut to have belonged to the Portreeves of the several places which had the privilege of coinage. After the *Norman* Conquest, they were put under the direction of the Chief Justicier, or the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, before whom the chief officers of the several mints, as well as the King's, as Bishops, Abbots, &c. took an oath for the just discharge of their office. One of these was an assayer of the money, who assayed it, to see if it was up to the due and old standard, according to the pix of assay, which was constantly, as had been accustomed, made at the Exchequer.

Mad. Excheq. p. 198. North's Remarks on the Eltham Coin, p. 14.

Morchari com' mater. *The Mother of Marcar, Earl of Northumberland*¹.

Mora x ac. *Ten acres of moor, or moorish ground.*

Montagud. *Montacute; a castle belonging to Earl Moreton on his manor of Bishop's Town, in Somersetshire.*

Mortuo v̄ Aluino rex W. dedit R. cuidam juveni uxorem ejus et trā. *Alwin being dead, the King gave the wife of the deceased and the land, to a certain young man.*

Mul' 1. *One mule.*

Multones ix. *Nine Muttons, Rams, or Weathers.*

Mur. *A wall.*

Muta canum. *Kennel of hounds.*

Mutuatione de. *In exchange.*

Mutuo (p) illius trē qu Rex dedit Is. *In exchange for that land which the King gave Is.*

Mutuo (p) alterius trē. *In exchange for other land.*

¹ She was wife of Algar Earl of Leicester, and Daughter or Sister of William Mallet.

Milles, Cat. Hon. p. 827. See Ælveva.

N.

N. *None.*

n̄ n' *Not.*

n̄ dimidia ac̄ pti. *Only half an acre of meadow.*

n. e. reddita. *There is not paid.*

n. e. huic M. *Does not belong to this manor.*

n̄ viii libr. *Only at 8l.*

n̄c, n̄c. *Now, nor.*

nav'. *Ship, vessel.*

necunq. *Nor could ever.*

nem'. *A grove.*

nem' ad sepes. *A grove for a supply of hedge-wood.*

nesc'. *Don't know.*

nich. *Nothing.*

nōie, nōe. *By name.*

nom'. *Name*

nōmos xxxii. *Thirty-two pence.*

num'. numer' (ad.) *By tale.*

nūo xxx hidæ. *In number 30 hides.*

nūmū. nūmi. *A penny, pence.*

n̄nas. *Nuns.*

n̄q. *Never.*

Nanesmaneslande (de) tenet rex Wills xii ac̄s
træ et dim'. *King William holds 12 acres and
a half of land not claimed by any one.*

Natalis Domini. *Christmas-day.*

Navem 1 habet abbas de Ramsey in Witelesmare,
The abbot of Ramsey has one ship or vessel in
Whitlesea Mere.

Navi (unam carucatam Rex W. dedit Ulchel
 pro una) quam ab eo emit. *King William gave*
Ulchel a carucate of land for a ship or vessel
which he bought of him.

Navibus (de) in silvā euntibus reddebant XL sol.
For ships or vessels going to the forest they paid
40s.

Navium transitum. *The passage of boats, or*
barges.

Necat exclusa abbatis de Torni ccc acras prati.
The sluice of the abbot of Thorney drowns 300
acres of meadow.

Necavit (de hac t̃ra) stagnum regis 11 molendinos
 et de arabili t̃ra pratis, &c. 1 Car'. *Of the*
land described; the King's pool destroyed 2 mills,
and overflowed one carucate of arable and
meadow ground.

Nec vidit breve nec sigillum nec concessum regis.
Never saw either the King's writ, his seal, or
his grant.

Nemus ad sepes et domos. *Wood for hedges and*
houses.

Nept' cum ejus accepit. *When he took his niece.*

Nichil reddit in gelto Regis. *Pays no king's-*
tax.

Nichilo (m̃ p.) *Now pays no tax.*

Nidi acciptr̃. *Aries of hawks.*

Nisi p vicecomitē. *Except by assignment of the sheriff.*

Noctem mellis. *Provides honey for one night.*

Noctes (1) x de firma reddit. *Provides a banquet or entertainment for 10 nights.*

Non ē huic m. *Does not belong to this manor.*

Normania (dedit R. L. car'. træ sicut fit in.)
He gave to R. 50 carucates of land Norman measure.

Norrenses (in bello Heraldī cētra.) *In Harold's battle against the Norwegians*².

Norrescū (accipitrem.) *A Norway Hawk.*

Norvic (in) erant tēp̄ regis. e. M c c c xx bur-
genses. *In Norwich, in the time of King Edward (the Confessor) there were 1320 bur-
gesses*³.

Numero

¹ We often meet in Domesday with "tot noctes de firma reddit;" or, "firma tot noctium;" which is to be understood of drink, or entertainment for so many nights; time being computed in the Saxon age by nights. Cowel.

Firma noctis is a supper, and *firma diei* a dinner.

Du Cange. See Firma.

² This battle was fought on the 25th of September, 1066, at Stanford, now called Battle bridge, in Yorkshire.

Rap. v. II. oct. ed. p. 105.

³ From the Norman Conquest, the cities and towns of England were vested, either in the crown, or else in the clergy, or in the baronage, or great men of the laity, of which places they were each of them immediate lords.

Madox's Firma Burgi, p. 4.

Of

Numero (non sunt in) alicuj' hundredet neq; habent pares in Lincolnescyre. *Are not cast into any hundred, nor have peers in Lincolnshire, (i. e.) they are extraparochial.*

Numerus hic Anglice computat'. *According to the English Computation (i. e.) 120 to the hundred.*

Of these some were vested in the King *antiquo jure coronæ*, as part of the original inheritance of the crown, called in *Domesday antient demesne*; others by antient escheat, as for want of heirs, or by attainder, forfeiture, feoffment, exchange, &c. *Ibid. p. 5.*

When the King was seised of any place in demesne, he was lord of the soil, i. e. of all the land within the site and precinct of the same, and of all the houses, shops, and buildings, erected on it, the herbage, and productions of the earth, profits of fairs and markets, pleas and perquisites of courts, and other profits of every kind within it. And when the King granted a city or town *in fee*, or *perpetual ferm*, it was a certain proof, that he was before seised of the whole of the same, its soil, profits, and appurtenances.

When a town was put to *fee farm*, the tenure of it was *burgage*, and the particular tenements lying within it were said to be so holden. *Ibid. p. 14, 15.*

The yearly profit which the King made of his cities, &c. was raised and paid to him in different ways. Some were included in the general ferm of the county, and were then paid by the sheriff; sometimes the sheriff held it as a *custos*, or fermor of it, and answered for the ferm of it separately from his general ferm of the county; and sometimes the King let it to ferm to particular townsmen, or to the body of them, as he did his manors to the tenants of them.

Mad. Firma Burgi, p. 18. 21.

nūmū dat pposito. *Pays 1d. to the Bailiff.*

nunc usq; scotum regis non scotavit. *Never
bitberto paid the King's tax.*

NUMERI.

NUMERAL LETTERS.

no

I. I.

^eII. ^{ac}II. ^oII. ^{os}II. ^{obs}II.

2.

^{cs}III. 3.

^{cia}III. 3d.

^oIIII. 4.

^{ta}IIII. 4th.

^{ac}V. 5.

^{ta}V. 5th.

^{sex}VI. 6.

^aVI. 6th.

^{ts}VII. 7.

^{ma}VII. 7th.

^{to}VIII. 8.

^{ua}VIII. 8th.

^{vo}VIIII. 9.

^{sa}IX. 9th.

^{cem}X. 10.

^{ce}XIII. 14.

^{is}XX. 20.

^{tac}XXX. 30.

^{tac}CC. 200.

^{cc}CC. 600.

O.

O.

O fr. *Brother O.*Obiss. *Dyed.*Oēs. *Men.*Oli. *Formerly.*Oms. *Men.*Oma. oms. *All.*

Omi lege (i. e. omni lege legali) omib. legibz.

*By any of the legal forms the court shall assign him.*Omis h trā. *All this land.*Omino. *Altogether, entirely.*Oms itaq; *Therefore all.*Osbn legatus Regis. *Osborn one of the King's Commissioners.*Osm' ep̄s. *Osmuud bishop (i. e.) of Salisbury.*Ov. Ou' Oūs. *Sheep.*Ow d' Com'. *Earl of Ewe, in Normandy.*

Obfidionem (hanc dedit Rex W. Robto ap̄)

*S Susannæ. The King gave this land to Robert at the siege of St. Suzanne¹.*Obtima domus. *A very good house.*Occupatas (ii virg. quas W et R. habent) et celatas sup regem. *Two yard lands which W.*¹ A ville in the territory of Main.

and R. keep possession of, and pay no rent for to the King.

Occupatione (in) Castelli. (i. e.) belonging to the fee of the castle, and might be made use of only to lodge part of the garrison of the castle.

Blomef. Norf. v. II. p. 12.

Occupationem hanc pcepimus in manu Regis. We have seized the land thus taken away into the king's hand.

Occupatum (G. de M. habet) qādā. G. de M. has a tenement.

Occupavit. Seized upon, usurped on.

Occupavit (de hac fra) H. de S. 1111 acr sup regem. H. de S. entered upon 4 acres of this land upon the King.

Odonis ' Com' manerium. The manor of Earl Odo.

Offert legē qualē quis judicaverit. Is ready to prove it by any form of law which shall be adjudged.

Olmo (abbas de). Abbat of Hulme.

Omnes fuerunt confusi. All the jury were in doubt about it.

Onerat' (silva cū) valet L sol. When the wood is charged it is worth 50s.

Oneribus de viii hominum dabant ii den'. They gave 2d. for as much as eight men could carry.

Opant' hōes opa Regis quæ prepositus jusserit.

^a Earl of Kent and Bishop of Baieux.

The

*The vassals perform such works of the King as the sheriff commands*¹.

Opantes (xii bordi) una die ebdomad. Twelve bordars who do one day's work every week.

Operat (ferraria una quæ) ad hallam. One Smith's forge which serves the hall.

Operibus (in tribus erant.) They did three days work.

Opus (derationata fuit ad) abbatis. Was recovered as belonging to the abbot of Ely.

Opus in cur' epi nil reddit nisi. Yields no service, except attendance at the court of the bishop.

Ora². Ore.

Ora (reddit x lib denarioꝝ de xx in .) Pays ten pounds, every ore of the value of 20d.

Ora (redd c sol de xx in.) Pays 100 shillings, every ore of the value of 20d.

Ora (redd lx lib. ad numerum de xx in.) Pays sixty pounds in tale, every ore to be of the value of 20d.

¹ Operarii were those who performed all servile and uncertain works. Brad. pref. Eng. Hist. p. 60.

² This was Saxon money or coin, valued at 16d. a piece, and sometimes according to the variation of the standard, 20d. In the laws of Canute, 15 ores make a pound.

It was the same as our ounce. Cowel.

It is doubtful whether it was a real coin, or only used in numbers, like our coin. Nash's Worcest. p. 7.

See Ducange, Ora.

Ora (reddt XL lib albor' nummorum de xx in)
*Pays 40l. of white money, every ore of the value
of 20d.*

Oræ (afferebant ei XVIII) den'. *They brought to
her as a present 18 ores.*

Oras (reddt huic M. 11) denar'. *Pays to this
manor two ores.*

Ores duas valet. *Was worth two ores a year.*

Ores (de redditu silvæ IIII p ann. *From the
profits of the wood, 4 ores a year.*

Oras (ut presentaret ei XVIII) denar. *That he
should make a present to the Lady of the manor
of 18 ores.*

Oris (1 car. et molin. de v.) *One carucate and a
mill, for which are paid five ores.*

Ortus unus in L. reddt L anguill. *One garden
in L. for which he renders 50 eels.*

Oves semper CXXVIII. *Always a sheep's walk
for 128 sheep.*

Ovile (de). *From the sheepfold.*

Oustredine (in.) *In the East riding.*

Oxeneford (modo reddit) 60 lib. de 20 in ora.
Oxford now pays 60l. of 20 in an ore.

* The Conqueror did not take away merchants or traders
goods in any city or borough, nor put them out of their
way and method of trading, for that had been much to his
disadvantage; but in many of the cities (as here in Oxford),
and great towns, he raised the tolls and customs.

P.

P. p. *Prepositus. Bailiff.*

P'. p. post. p'ea. pēa. p'a. *After.*

p' 7 m. *Afterwards, and now.*

pq. pq. p' quā. *After, after that.*

par'.

p. p. *By.*

pd&. *Loose.*

pdicio. *Loss.*

pgit. pguj. *Goes, go.*

pib&. *Gives, offers.*

ptic'. *Percb.*

ptin', ptiñti. *Appendant, regardant, belonged, fixed.*

ptio in. *In the valuation.*

pt. *Besides.*

pter. *Except.*

p. pī. p b r. pbrm. *Parson, priest, chaplain.*

pbro (int) diac' 7 cler'. *Amongst the presbyters, deacons, and clerks.*

pcepto. *Command.*

pceibatur. *Commanded.*

pciū. *Price, valuation.*

pda. *Plunder.*

² This abbreviation occurs in the margin of Domesday, p. 105, in 6 places successively, and once in p. 110; but what the signification of it is, or to what it refers, is left to the Reader to determine.

p̄liū

p̄liū nāvale. *Sea engagement.*

p̄positus Hereford. *Prefect or governor of Hereford.*

p̄posit' Lundon'. *Portreve of London.*

p̄posit' manerii. *The Bailiff of the manor.*

p̄posit et Bedell. *Reeve and Bailiff.*

p̄sto. *Ready.*

p̄terito anno. *Last year.*

p̄tio in de T. *Valued in T.*

pq' pq pri'quam. *Before that.*

p. *For.*

p m. *For a manor.*

p̄po. *Own.*

p̄inde. *On that account.*

p̄pe. *Properly.*

p̄p̄. *On account of. Because.*

p̄ro. *Priest.*

p̄tū. *Meadow.*

Pace (m̄ ē in) reg' sic' rex ' p'cep' it' ep̄m 7 matrē Rob̄ti. *It is now in the King's peace, as the King commanded it should be, between the Bishop (i. e. Baieux) and the mother of Robert.*

Pacem quam Rex manu sua dederit, et pacem quam Vicecomes dat. *The Peace which the King shall have given under his hand, and the Peace which the Sheriff².*

See Pax, Blackst. Int. Sec. 4. p. 117.

¹ The Bishop was at this time in disgrace.

² The breach of the King's peace was punished with greater severity than the breach of the peace which the Sheriff preserved.

Pacem (si quis secundum legem exulatus fuerit pro aliquo reatu nullus preter regem) reddere potuit ei. *If any one is duly outlawed for a crime, the King alone can restore him to the peace.*

Panes (reddebat ter mille) canibus. *Rendered 3000 loaves or cakes for the dogs.*

Panibus (p.) *Instead of Bread.*

Panificis (cum omnibus consuetudinibus sine.) *With all customary prestations, besides what the bakers paid.*

Pannos et vasa (inter) xx sol. *As much household stuff as was worth 20s.*

Paragio (in). *In parage, in equal parts.*

Paragio (G tenuit de Rege E. in.) *G held it in parage of King Edward.*

Paragio (tenuer' in) de rege E. V et O. *V and O held it in parage of King Edward.*

Parc' bestis. *A park of beasts.*

Parcus bestiarum silvaticarum. *A park of beasts for the forest.*

Parcus ferarum. *A park of deer.*

Parchū. *A park.*

Parchi epi. *Of the park of the Bishop.*

¹ Parage signifies equality of name, blood, or dignity; but more especially of land, in the partition of all inheritance between co-heirs. Cowel.

Or it is when the younger brothers hold their share of the fee of the elder brother, and he of the lord, and does the homage and service, they contributing their shares.

Dufresne. Brady, Pref. 165.

Paren-

Parentibus (siq^s extraneus in Oxeneford sine) ibi
vita finierit: Rex habebit quicquid reliquerit.
*If any stranger shall die in Oxford without
kindred, the King shall be intitled to all his
effects.*

Par^{mt}. *Tailors; also Parchment-makers.*

Part v bov. i. *5th part of one Oxfang.*

Parti. *In part.*

Particulatim. *Dispersedly.*

Parū valebat. *Was worth but little.*

Pascualis (prius erat) modo feminabilis. *Before
it was feeding or pasture-land, now arable.*

Pasnagium suorum hominum. *Pannage from their
tenants.*

Pasnagio (de) 60 porc'. *Pannage for 60 hogs.*

Pasnagio (de) dat unū porcū. *Gives one hog
for the privilege of pannage.*

Pasnagio (sine). *Without paying any thing for
pannage.*

Passagium. *A passage by water. A ferry.*

Past'. *Pasture.*

Past' (ccccL acr' silvæ) 450 acres of wood where
cattle may be depastured.

Pasticio (de uno) xx sol. *For one entertainment
20s. or (according to Gale) of one field of pasture.*

Pastionem (pro his dat) sufficientem cxx porcis,
et si pastio deficit, de annona pascit et im-
pinguat Lx porcos. *For what he holds he pro-*

vides pannage sufficient for 120 hogs, but if that falls short, then he is to find corn sufficient to feed and fatten 60.

Pastur' inter et fructectam XL ac. Of pasture and woodland, or land new broke up, 40 acres. Or of pasture and heath.

Pastura (de) silvæ. From the pasture of wood.

Pasturæ (tertium animal) morar'. A penny for every third beast depasturing on the moors. Or the third beast itself.

Pat'. Father.

Pati (sed non potuit.) But it could not be born. It was too high rented.

Pax Regis. Peace of the King¹.

Pax data manu Regis vel suo brevi vel per legatum suum. The King's peace given under his own hand, by his writ, or by his commissioner, or minister. See Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 618.

Blackst. Int. Sec. IV. p. 117.

Pecunia. Cattle, stock.

Pecunia cū omī. With all the stock.

Pecunia hujus terræ. The stock or cattle belonging to this land.

Pecuniæ nil lit. Has no stock or cattle.

¹ It is that peace and security both for life and goods which the King is engaged for to all his subjects, or otherwise taken to his protection; and when any person has been outlawed, and that outlawry is reversed, he is said, *ad Pacem redire*, to be restored to the King's peace.

Pecuniam (pastura ad) villæ. *Pasture for the cattle of the town (i. e.) common pasture.*

Pedites homines. *Men on foot.*

Peis (ad.) *By weight.*

Pensatas libr. *Pounds by weight.*

Pensæ xxviii caseor. *Twenty-eight weys of cheese.*

Penſū (ad.) *By weight.*

Pensum (ad) hujus comitis. *By the weight made use of by this Earl.*

pcas. *Perches.*

Perd& ne tam. *Yet so as not to lose.*

Perditio p mortē bestiarum. *Loss by death of cattle.*

pdonaverunt eis. *Had granted to them.*

pdurare. *Hold. Continue.*

pficiendis m (p.) *To make the manors compleat.*

pgens in Normannia. *As he was going into Normandy.*

phibet. *Declares.*

phibent testimonium G. *Bear testimony for G.*

ppt' T. *On account of Tewksbury.*

pprestum. *As a purpresture.*

psolvēt undecies. *Let him pay eleven times as much.*

psolvit quos in anno. *Which he pays yearly.*

psolutionem (habet ipse abbas summam et.) *The abbot himself is entitled to the seam of corn, and to the payment of the penalty incurred by not yielding it at the stated time.*

Pertica. *A perch, a measure of 20 feet* ¹;

Petrā trahunt. *Draw stone.*

Petri (S in villa ubi sedet æcclia) tenet abb ej'dē loci XIII hid 7 dim'. *In the village (Totbill) where the church of St. Peter (Westminster) is situate; the abbot of the same place holds 13 hides and a half.*

Petunt (qui) dominos ubi volunt. *Who may chuse any lord or patron where they will.*

Picariam 1. *One fishery.*

Pichevrde. *Pickworth, in the county of Lincoln.*

Dom. p. 341. ^a. Calun, *Kelham, in the county of Nottingham.* Dom. p. 285 ^b. 288 ^b. 290 ^a. 291 ^a. 223 ^a. Thoroton *Notting* ².

¹ The chronicle of Battle-abbey says, only 16 feet; and 40 such perches in length, and 4 in breadth, made an acre.

² These, with a multitude of others in every county, might be produced to shew, that the orthography of names of places in Domesday, varies very much from the modern way of writing them.

The Norman scribes seldom copied the names of places, but took them down from the mouth of the Saxon Informer, whose pronounciation was different. The Normans might purposely deprave and contract Saxon words, out of a detestation of that language, in which they would not suffer the lawyers to plead, nor children to be instructed; but the corruption was into a more easy and soft pronounciation,

They subdued words as well as men. Salm. Surry.

Hutch. Disc. p. 5. See the account of Domesday, prefixed to this publication, p. 18.

Pinnedennam (ibunt usque ad) non longius. *They shall go as far as Pinnenden, and no farther*¹.

Piscaria. *A fishery.*

Piscē, *Fishery.*

Piscariæ (1111) de mille et septingent' anguill' xx^{ti} minus. *Four fisheries which produce 1680 Eels.*

Pisces (ad). *For the right of fishing.*

Piscin' 111. *Three fish-ponds. Fish-garths.*

Placitum. *The court where suits were determined; the suit itself; the profits of the court.*

Placitum (non ibat ad) ubi prepositus jubebat. *If he did not attend the court when the Bailiff summoned him.*

Placitū (non potuit venire ad.) *He could not attend the court.*

Placitum (sed intelligens) n̄ duci p̄ rectitudinem ad p̄ficuum regis placitum deservit. *But understanding that the suit was not likely to be determined, as it ought to be in favour of the King, he declined proceeding.*

Placitum de his inierit. *Had commenced a suit concerning these matters.*

¹ This is Pikenden Heath, near Aylesford, in Kent, where the county court was held, about the year 1073, in which Lanfranc Archbishop of Canterbury recovered 25 manors, &c. lying in different counties, of which he had been disseised by Odo Bishop of Baieux and Earl of Kent. The county house is situated at this time on the north side of the Heath, where the sheriff continues to hold his county-court, monthly. *Hasted's Kent. Seld. ad Eadmer. p. 197. See p. 196.*

Placita (ad) 7 ad hundrez. *To the county and hundred court.*

Placita super eos R. habet. *R. has the money due upon mulcts, fines, and punishments imposed upon them, as well as other profits of pleas.*

Brady, Int. 267.

Placita (ppt^r) sua tenenda. *In order to hold plea of their suits.*

Placitant (quæ hic) et geldant et ad Hereford redā firmā suā et sunt scriptæ in breve regis. *Which are impleaded in, and taxed to this hundred, but pay their rent at Hereford, and are in charge in the King's writ.*

Placitare noluit. *Would not defend it.*

Placiti p^r respectm. *On account of the plea being respited.*

Placito (sed ep̄s ei defecit in.) *But the Bishop did not defend him in his suit; or there was a failure of justice in the Bishop's court.*

Placitis cū om̄ib^s francor^r hominū. *With all the profits of pleas of freemen.*

Planum. *Champion land; or that part of a wood where there are no trees; level ground, or ground cleared of wood; or not surrounded with trees or ditches.* Howard, 223.

Planum 7 boscum, } (xxx acr int^r.)
Planum e silvā,

30 acres of champion and woodland; or 30 acres of wood, and of such part of the wood where there are no trees.

Plana (de) terra LX acr. *Of champion land 60 acres.*
Plant^r

Plant' noviter. *Lately planted.*

Plaustratas plumbi (v) de l. tabulis. *Five cart-loads of lead of 50 tables.*

Plenariæ quæ T. R. E. fuerunt mansiones.

Houses which in the time of King Edward were full and inhabited.

Plumbariæ III. *Three plummers shops ; or perhaps 3 lead mines.*

Plumbi ibi sunt, *There are six leaden pans, or watts, for boiling the salt.*

Plures participantur. *It is divided among several.*

Plus posset ee. *There might be more.*

Poc'. *A bog.*

Pondus (ad) xxi lib. See lib.

Pondus (ad) et arsuram. See lib.

Porcarius. *A breeder of swine ; also a swine-beard.*

Porcar' (ix) redd' xxi porcos. *Nine breeders of swine render 21 swine or hogs.*

Porcarii (ii rustici). *Two swinebeards go with the land.*

Porc' (un') de x porc'. *One breeder of swine renders ten hogs.*

Porc' x. *For the pannage of 10 hogs, or swine.*

Porc' un de herbagio. *Herbage for one hog.*

Pors. por'. p. *Hogs.*

Porta. *A haven.*

Porta una. *One port, bith, or haven.*

Port' de exitu. *Of the profit of the haven.*

Portar'. *A Porter.*

Portare

Portare iudicium. *To bear witness. See Iudicium.*

Portu (de) xxv sol. *Port custom; or for the use of the port, 25s.*

Post IIII den'. *Beyond or more than 4d.*

Posuer' ecclesiæ. *Laid it to the church.*

Posuit ext' m' viç p' qdda' vadim' 40 sol.

Which the sheriff set without the manor, to pledge for 40s.

Posuit ad firmam. *Put them to farm.*

Posuit eum. *Has let it.*

Potant secedere. *Might depart from.*

Potaria. *A pottery.*

Potaria (de) x sol. *For a pottery 10s.*

Potestatem (quia non habet) in silva sua. *Because he cannot do what he will with his own wood.*

Potestate in sua. *Under his jurisdiction.*

Potestativus quando Rad. ¹ Com' fuit. *When Earl Ralph was in the plenitude of his power.*

Potuit ire c̄ trā quo volebat. *He might dispose of his land where-ever he went; to whom he pleased. He was a freeman ². Brady, Int. 283.*

Prat' p̄ti. ptū. *Meadow.*

Pratum carrucis. *Meadow proportionable to the plowland.*

p̄tū vii car'. *Meadow sufficient for the 7 plough lands.*

¹ Ralph de Guader Earl of Norfolk.

² This phrase is equivalent to, *et liber homo fuit*.

Præcedti anno huj' descriptionis. *The year
ceding the making this survey.*

Præfectus. *A Bailiff.*

Præoccupavit 11 hidas. *Intruded upon two hides.*

Præpositus. *The Reeve or Bailiff of a Lord of a
manor.*

Prepositus Alestan London'. *Alestan, portreve of
London.*

Præpositus Regis. *The King's Bailiff; the ma-
nager of the village in the King's hands.*

Præpositus villæ. *The Lord's Bailiff, who re-
presented him in his absence, and with 4 of the
best men of the town answered for it.*

Brad. Int. Gloss. p. 57.

p̄stari sibi dīm caŕ tīræ. *That he should have the
profits of half a carue of land.*

Præstitit. Præstitum. *Let to farm, mortgaged,
assigned, demised, made over.*

Præstitit trā suā avunculo. *Let his uncle have
the use of the land.*

P'stitit de hoc M. Ældred † Archis 1 membrum.
*Aldred the Archbishop had let to farm B, one
member of this manor.*

Præstita fuit foris. *Was let off.*

Præsto est. *Is ready.*

p̄bendæ (T. R. E. erant) communes. *The Pre-
bendaries in the Time of King Edward held
all their lands in common.*

† Archbishop of York, who had crowned William.

Prebendarios (7 p̄t hoc xxi sol. 7 iiii d. ¹) *And besides this, 21 shillings and 4d. for the Prebendaries.* Blount, Ten. 137.

Blomesf. v. II. p. 9. Domesf. v. II. p. 117.

Precepto suo. *By his own order.*

p̄fectus hundredi. *Bailiff of the hundred.*

p̄fectus (Leuvin) Regis. *Levin the King's Bailiff.*

p̄liū. *A fight, an engagement.*

Presbyter. *A Priest, rector ².*

p̄br (1) integer et 11 dimid̄ tenent c aēr.

1 Priest entirely free, and 2 who are half under protection, hold 100 acres.

p̄br (tenuit quidam). 1 hide in tainland. Et poterat ire q' volāt. *A certain priest held 1 hide in tainland, and he might go where he would; that is, dispose of his land.*

p̄br (bello) ten' Mapeldre. Ipse tenuit cū aliis

¹ Blount's copy of Domesday not having the *d*, he interprets *iiii* *prebendarios* to be measures of provender for horses; but it is apprehended this passage is similar to the following, and that it means 21 shillings and 4d. towards support of the prebendaries.

P̄bendarios (xvi sol. ad 11.) Domesd. v. II. p. 119.

P̄bendarios (x sol. & viii d.) ad pascendos. v. II. p. 107.

² Wherever we find a priest mentioned in Domesday, we may conclude there was a church. Nash's Worcester, p. 9.

This inference cannot be always justly drawn. S. Denne.

vii libis ho'. *Bello a priest held Mapeldre.
He held it jointly with 7 other freemen¹.*

Presentatio. *A present.*

Present' (de) xviii sol. 18s. *as a present.*

psentatione (de) piscium xii sol et ix den'. *In-
stead of a present of fish, 12s. 9d.*

psentationibus (cl de) xxiii sol. 24s. *as a
present for 150 Eels.*

Presentation' piscium reddentes Regi ter in anno.
*Rendering to the King a present of fish three
times a year.*

Presto (int.) *As the usufructuary only.*

Pret' ej' licentiam. *Without his licence.*

Pretio (est in) de S. in ix lib. *Is included in the
gl. which S. was valued at.*

p'ncipalē. *Principal, chief.*

p'us et p'ea. *Before and after.*

pmū fuit saisit'. *Was first seised.*

Pistrinum. *Bake-house, Grinding-house.*

P'ro. *Priest.*

pbat' inde. *Being convicted thereof.*

p'inde et. *And on that account.*

p'pa libtate (habebat hæc iii m. in.) *Had these
three manors to dispose of as his own.*

pportat. *Purports.*

¹ Hence it may be implied, that it was not always in their
clerical capacity that priests held their lands. Denne, p. 21.

Protectione (postea ad W. se vertit p) *Afterwards turned himself over to W. for the sake of protection.*

Protectione (p) uxoris ej\ *For the protection of his wife.*

Psaltiu (cantat missa et.) *Chants mass and some of the psalms.*

Puellæ ii. *Two young women; two damsels.*

Pugna quæ post sacramentum remanebat. *For keeping on fighting after the office for the sacrament began.*

Pullus. *A colt, a foal.*

Punnar' Ricardus. *Richard the champion.*

Puteis v in. *In five pits.*

Q.

Q. What. That which.

q. That.

q. q̄. Which, because.

q't. As.

q̄. q^m. q̄. q̄^m. Which, than.

q̄vis. Altho'.

Q. qū. qn̄. qno. Qdo. q'd. qđ. qm. quo'. When.

qtū. q̄t. As much as.

qrā. Of which.

qre. Why, by what right.

q'rent. Forty.

q 7¹. Quarenten or furlong.

qr. Quarter.

qr' 11 lg' et 11 lat' ½. A mile long and half a mile broad.

qrt' denar'. The fourth penny.

q₄. qt. q̄ter. Four.

qt. xx porc'. 80 hogs.

qter xx ac̄ p̄ti 7 ix. Eighty-nine acres of meadow.

q̄. Which.

q. Who.

q̄a. q₄. Because.

ⁱqb. *In which.*

ⁱq̄cqd. *Whatsoever.*

ⁱqcu'q. quic'q. *Whoever.*

qd R. *One R.*

qda. qdā. *Certain.*

ⁱqto. ⁱqnto. *5th.*

ⁱqngentæ. *Five hundred.*

ⁱqsq. *Each of them. Every one.*

q. *Where.*

qad usq. *Until.*

q̄cq m. *Any way.*

qd, *Which, what.*

q de. *Of whom.*

q m. *Here.*

q'q. q. *Also.*

q' q. *When that, or perhaps, this should be*

p'q. *After that.*

q. qs. q̄s. *Which.*

q̄sdā. *Certain.*

q̄t q̄t vicibus. *Every time, as many times as.*

Quadraria. *A quarry of stone.*

Quadraria de xi sol et iii den' *A stone quarry
which is worth 11s. 3d. a year.*

Quadrariam (int.) et p̄ta et pascua redd' xx sol.
*There is paid for a stone quarry, meadow, and
pasture ground, 20s.*

Qualis tunc fuit, talis est modo. *It has the
same owner now, it had in K. Edward's time.*

Qua-

Quarentena, quarentina. *A furlong, containing 40 perches or poles, the perch being 20 feet.*

quaran' v in longo ¹. *Five quarentens or furlongs in length.*

quarent' (una) ² silvæ minutæ. *One quarenten of underwood.*

quarentenas xv et iiii percas. *15 quarentens and 4 perches.*

q̄z (pastura v) l̄ge ii q̄z lat̄. *Five quarentines or furlongs of pasture in length, and two broad.*

q̄z ix pasturæ in l̄g et viii q̄ z in lat'. *9 quarentens of pasture in length, and 8 in breadth ³.*

q̄z (silva i leū l̄g et iiii) lat'. *A wood 1 mile long, and 4 quarentens broad.*

q̄z (silva iiii) l̄g et una q̄z lat̄. *A wood 4 quarentens in length and 1 in breadth.*

quarter' viii in long' et vi in lat'. *Two miles long, and one and a half broad.*

querc' xii. *Twelve oaks.*

querelam. *Demand or plaint.*

querit' ab illis. *Demands of them.*

¹ By the Leuca, Quarentena, &c. surveys were made of every manor, and by these were regulated all kind of taxes.

² Could the quantity of the Leuca and Quarentena be ascertained, and a method found to reduce them into hides, it would be useful to determine the antient extent of parishes.

Hutchins Diff. 7.

³ Quarentena, was the usual mensuration of woodlands.

Ken. Par. Ant.

quicumque ibi terram habeat. *Whoever holds
land there; whoever is lord of it.*

quiescit humatus. *Rests interred.*

quiet' a geldo et ab omni forensi servitio pter
ecclesiæ. *Quit from geld and all foreign service,
except to the church, or abby.*

quietavit (quod nunquam) se apud regem.
Which was never taxed to the King.

quo voluerunt cum eis ire potuer'. *Might go
with them whither they would; (i. e.) wherever
they were themselves, they might dispose of their
lands.*

R.

R. Rq. r r. rq. *requiritur.* This is found frequently in the margin of Domesday, and seems to be a mark of doubt, uncertainty, or for further inquiry; as,

rq^t *requiritur quantum terræ.*

rq' q^t uill *requiritur quot villani.*

R. Æ. King Edward the Confessor.

R. Ralph.

R. Com' vet'. Old Earl Ralph (i. e.) the Father of Ralph de Guader.

Rad. Com'. Earl Ralph. Ralph de Guader Earl of Norfolk¹.

R¹

¹ This Ralph was born in the province of Bretagne, in France, and was Lord of Guader there. He married Emma, the daughter of William Fitz Osborn, Earl of Hereford, the Conqueror's prime favourite.

He entered into a conspiracy to dethrone William the Conqueror, but being defeated in his project, he fled privately to Norwich, thence into Britany, and afterwards to Denmark. He returned into Normandy, and bravely defended the castle of Bretteville, against Lewis King of France, but at last took upon him the Cross, and went against the Turks, where he dyed. He left one daughter Amicia, who had been contracted to Richard, natural son of Henry the Ist, who, with near 200 persons, was shipwrecked, and after this fatal accident, the King gave her in marriage to Robert de Beaumont Earl of Leicester. Peer, v. I. p. 229. Brad. Hist. p. 252. And Gen. Hist. p. 30. Milles Cat. Hon. Blomesf. Norf. 251.

R' 7 Mar' glosuſ. *King (i. e. Edmund) and glorious martyr.*

R. Rem. eſps. *Remigius Biſhop of Lincoln.*

R. Stalre. *Ralph, ſtandard-bearer, or maſter of the horſe.*

Roger' Com'. *Earl Roger, (i. e.) Earl of Hereford.*

Rotb. *Robert.*

r'. runcini. *Cart horſes, working-horſes, pack-horſes.*

Rad' ' in Rudeham tenet. *Ralph holds in Rudeham.*

Radcheniſtres. *A kind of Sokemen ; but ſome of them were leſs free than others.*

Radcheniſt' (ibi xix libi hoēs) habentes XLVIII car' cū ſuis hōibſ. *There are 19 freemen Radcheniſtres, who have 48 carucates with their men.*

Redcheniſt' vi et ū poterant a M. ſeparari. *Six Radcheniſtres who could not be ſeparated from the manor.*

Radcheniſt' (Hi) arabant et herciebant ad curiā ſni. *Theſe Radcheniſtres ploughed and harrowed at the lord's manor.*

Radman. *Theſe were tenants much of the ſame condition as the Radcheniſtres.*

The Conqueror gave all the Eſtates of this Earl Ralph to William de Albeni Pincerna, to hold by the ſervice of being his Butler.

* This Ralph was the anceſtor of the family of De Cainety, or Cheyney. Blomeſ. Norf. v. III. p. 832.

Radmans

Radmans (comes dedit R. de B. 11.) *The earl gave to R. de B. two Radman.*

Radman epi fuit. *He was a Radman of the bishop.*

Radmans (ibi 11) redd 11 animalia de censu. *Two Radmans there, who render two head of cattle as a rent.*

Radmanni (ipfi) omne fervitiū qđ eis jubebat^r faciebant. *These Radman performed whatever service was put upon them^r.*

Rap. Rape. *A division of a county, as in Suffex.*

Raptū qui fecerit n̄ fit emendatio alia nisi de corpore justitia. *Whosoever commits a rape, no other amends is to be made, but that justice be done on his body.*

rationarat (quia non fuit qui). *Because there was no one who had a just claim to the lands.*

ratione eadem. *On the same terms or conditions.*

rationem reddit in W. hund. *Owes suit to the hundred of W.*

reatu p regis. *As a compensation for the offence he had committed against the King.*

recede n̄ poterat a dño suo. *Could not depart from his Lord. He was unalienable from the manor.*

Nash's Worcest.

recedere n̄ poterat a trā. *Could not depart from his land.*

rec'. *Received, found when he entered.*

^r The Radmanni and Radchenistres were probably a kind of Freemen, who served on horseback, Nash's Worc.

recep' (quando G.) *When G. entered upon it,
or when he received it, or had it first granted.*

recipe. *Receive, take.*

recipiat æccla. *Let the church have the land
again.*

rect. reclamation. *Claimed, reclaimed.*

reclamation (hos) ex deliberatione ad pficiend'
hoc manerium. *Claims these as delivered to
him to perfect this manor.*

recognitione p træ. *As an acknowledgement that
the lands are held of the church, or for the ser-
vices due to it.*

recognov de scā Aldrede. *Acknowledged they
were under the protection of St. Etheldred.*

recognitionem faciebant in F. p forisfactura sua.
Answered for their mulcts, or offences, in F.

recognitionem n hñ ibi aliā. *Has no other custom
or rights belonging to it.*

Rector navis Regis Ed. *Captain of King Ed-
ward the Confessor's ship.*

redd'. *Rendering.*

redded qd nunqu' scot. *Which never paid scot.*

reddere non potuit. *Could not raise the rent.*

redd prius furtum. *Let him first restore the
thing stolen.*

redde (vix pot'.) *But it can scarce yield it.*

reddtes, redites. *Paying.*

reddit 14 calcaria. *Renders two spurs, or perhaps,
two loads of lime.*

reddit xv den' de xx sot. de gelto. *Pays 15d.
towards the 2cs. geld.*

reddit

reddit (quæ). *Which keeps or supports.*

reddidit. *Gave it up.*

redditio. *Rent.*

redditionem int'. *From the revenue, profits.*

redditu de silvæ. *From the profits of the wood.*

redditus. *Rents, allowances.*

Redemit hanc R. de Rege. *Robert redeemed this from the King.*

redigitur (ē mercatū in die dñico sed adnichilū.)
There is a market held on the Lord's day, but it is reduced to nothing.

redimebant (qdo) Anglici terras suas. *When the English compounded for their estates.*

After the first general feoffment of lands all over England. Mad. Baron. p. 169.

Redrewarde (avant warde et in reversione.) *In the vanguard, and when they return, the reward*¹.

reemendas ad domos et sepes qđ opus fuerit.
For repairing their houses and hedges when necessary.

refieri poss'. *Might be set up again, or renewed.*

regalia maneria. *Royal manors.*

Regina quando viveb'. *When the Queen was living.*

Regione (de). *In the division.*

¹ This privilege was claimed by the men of Archenfield, in Herefordshire, and was of the same kind as that claimed by the men of Kent, to whom this right is said to have been granted, on account of their gallant and noble behaviour in the encounters between the Saxons and Danes, long before the Conquest. Robinson on Gavel. p. 277. Camd. Brit. Kent.

Regione (man̄ reḡ de.) *A manor of the King's in the division, i. e. in the division which Roger Bigot had the custody of.*

Regionem (ad) S. pertinuit. *S. belonged to, or was comprized within the division or hundred.*

Howard, Traités, v. I. p. 227.

Regis (de terra) si quis recedere volebat dabat XL sol̄ et ibat quo volebat. *If any one was desirous of being no longer the King's vassal, on paying 40s. he became free; or had liberty to put himself under the protection of what lord he pleased.*

Regno (de). *In the division.*

Reinbaldus canceller' E. *Reinbaldus, Edward's Chancellor. See p. 51.*

Relevemañ (xx sol̄. in) cū pat' ej' fuit mort'. *There was 20s. paid for a relief on the death of his father.*

Relevañto (Tain' vel miles Regis dñic' moriens p) dimitteb regi om̄ia arma sua 7 equū. 1 cū sella. aliū sine sella. Qđ si èent ei canes 1 accipitres; p̄sentabant' regi ut si vellet acciperet. *A Thane, or feudal Knight of the King, on his death-bed bequeathed to the King for a relief, all his armour, and two horses; one saddled, the other unsaddled; and if he had any hounds or hawks, they were presented to the King for his acceptance, if he chose to have them'.*

rema-

* This custom was continued down to the Berkshire Thanes by the Conqueror. It was a Saxon Heriot, but the Normans seem

remanebat (qui) de firemot sine rationabili excusatione p x sol emendat de hund v sol.

He who kept himself back from the Shiremot without a reasonable cause, forfeited 10s; from the hundred court 5s.

remanet (n) in co. *It is no fault in him; or it is not on that account.*

remanserit (si de hoste.) *If he keeps back from going against the enemy.*

remanfi sunt huic manerio. *Regardant, or belonging to this manor.*

requisivit (regem non.) *Did not petition the king for it.*

respectum (p) tenet R. *R holds it till the plea is determined.*

respectum (p) placiti. *On account of the plea being respited.*

respectum (tenet H de abbe p quoddam) ipsius abbis de dominico victu monachorum i hidā, donec cum Rege inde loquatur. *H holds of*

seem to have conceived it to be the same that their Norman relief was, and therefore translated the word *beriot* by *releuiamentum* or *relevium*, and raising the form of their *feudal law* in England, drew the Saxon customs to cohere therewith as much as might be. But there is great difference between *beriot*s and *reliefs*; for *beriot*s were *militiæ apparatus*, which the word signifieth, and devised by Canute, to keep the conquered nation in subjection, and to support the public strength and military furniture of the kingdom; the *reliefs* for the private commodity of the lord, that he might not have *inutilem proprietatem* in the seignory. Seld. Tit. Hon, p. 624. Spelm. on feuds and tenures, p. 31, 32.

the

the abbot i hide by a certain rent towards the support of the monks of the same abbot, until he can consult the King thereupon.

responderet (non fuit qui) de his terris. No one appeared to give in the value of these lands.

responsum (inde) nullum. Pays nothing out of it.

restaurari pot' i Car'. One plough might be set up again, or renewed.

resumptit. Redeemed.

retinet. Claims, keeps possession of.

retinet has R sup saisionem regis. R detains the possession against the King.

retinet R hanc cōsuetud. R with-holds, or keeps back this customary rent or service.

Revelack qui faciebat. He who was guilty of any traiterous act or insurrection.

Reveland (hæc terra fuit Tainland, T. R. E. sed postea conversa est in.) This land in the time of King Edward was Tainland, but afterwards converted into Reveland¹.

revocat eam. Claims it.

revocat ad quandā capellā. Claims it as belonging to a certain chappel.

¹ Spelman thinks this was land which had reverted to the King after the death of his Thane, who had it for life, and had not since been granted out to an by the King, but rested in charge upon the accompt of the Reve or Bailiff of the manor. Spelman on Feuds, c. 24.

Land held by the Reve or Sheriff. Dom. 69. 1^o. 179. 2^o.

That land over which the Shire-reve had jurisdiction.

Reeve's Hist. Eng. Law, v. I. p. 4.

revocat eā ad defensorē } *Calls on or vouches her*
 eā ad tutorem. } *to warranty.*

revocat libatorem. *Calls the person who put him*
in seisin, to vouch it.

revocat (q) in elemosina regis. *Which he holds as*
part of the king's elemosinary lands.

revocant ad feudum W. *Affert it belonged to*
the fee of W.

Rex E. ' in iplis festis diebus (viz. natalis Do-
 mini) obiit. *King Edward (i. e.) the Confessor*
died during the celebration of this very festival,
viz. of Christmas.

Rex quando jacebat in civ. Sciropesberie ser-
 vabant eam vigilantes xii hōes de melioribus
 civitatis. *When the King rests in the city of*
Shrewsbury, 12 of the principal citizens are his
watch and guard. See Venationem.

Ricard'. *Richard. i. e. Richard de Tonebridge.*

Ricardi ante c̄ventionē. *Before the coming of*
Richard.

Rispalia ad sepes. *Thorns for the bedges.*

Robert de Roelent ².

Rotbert

¹ According to most historians, he died January the 5th, the Eve of the Epiphany, 1066; having survived but a few days the solemn Consecration of his new church at Westminster. Polychronicon. Cart. 356.

² His seat was Roelent, or Ruthelan-castle, in Flintshire, from whence he had his surname, and held great possessions under Hugh Earl of Chester: He was son of Humfrid de Teliolo, who was one of the sons of Anfrid the Dane, and Governor of the fortress the Conqueror erected at Hastings.

Ord. Vit. 669. C.

Rotbert' ' e^ps de eo. *Bishop Robert holds of him.*
 Rovenfis e^ps. *Bishop of Rochester* 2.

Roger Arundel. *He held 28 Lordships in Somerset, and was ancestor to the Lords Arundel of Wardour.* Dug. Baron. II. 422.

Rusca apium. *A hive of bees.*

Rusca butiri. *A tub or firkin of butter.*

Rustici. 3 *Sockmen.*

Rusticus serviens. *A Hind.*

Rustico ope excepto. *Except servile work.*

This Robert was general to Earl Hugh, and for 15 years together checked the Welch; but at last hazarding himself too far, with no more than one soldier, he was unhappily slain.

2 Robert Bishop of Chester.

3 This was Bishop Gundulf: He was well skilled in Architecture and Masonry, and expended 60l. (a stipulated sum) in erecting the great square called *Gundulph's Tower*, but most commonly the castle, which has proved a lasting monument of his fame through succeeding ages. Text. Roff. p. 145. Halli's Kent, v. II. p. 13.

3 They were inferior tenants, or soemen, who held cottages and land by the service of country-works, or hard labour. Kennet, Paroch. Antiq.

Robert

According to most historians he died January the 11th the 15th of the 13th century; having survived but a few days the solemn Consecration of his new church at Wells. The name of Robert of Rovenfis-castle, in Flintshire, from whence he had his surname, and held great possessions under King Henry of Chester; the son of Edward the Confessor, who was one of the four or five of the Danes, and

S.

Old York.

S.

S. S; f. f. f&. f7. set. *But.*

f7 h é. *But this is.*

S. *Servants, sockmen.*

Š. S. *Shillings.*

S. *Soke.*

S. 7 B. *Soke and Berwick.*

s. et fo. sċa et loca. *Sake and soke.*

f; fs. *to wit.*

S. st. šnt. *are.*

Sċda. *Second.*

Sċp' *Always.*

Sep'. *Separately.*

Serv'. *Servant.*

Sic'. *As.*

SIGNA. The following Characters in **Domesday**
are marks of Reference.

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Siqs. *If any.*

Snt. *Are.*

Snt'. (de). *Are wanting.*

Soca (f). *Free joke.*

Sol'. *Sbillings.*

Sol'. *Alone.*

Solum. *Only.*

S. Archiep. *Archbishop Stigand*¹.

S. A. S. æ. Scā. scā. A. Adeld. *St. Etbeldred.*

St. Audry of Ely.

St. Ach. *St. Achebran.*

S. B. fcs. B. s. b. *St. Benedict.*

St. Ber'. *St. Berrion.*

St. Car'. *St. Carentoch.*

St. Cedd. *St. Cbad.*

St. Const'. *St. Constantine.*

S. cr'. Scā cr'. *Waltham Holy Cross.*

St. Deuvin. *St. David.*

Scs fcs E. fcs e. f. e. *St. Edmund.*

Scs eadmundus R' et Mar' gl'ofus. *St. Edmund
the King and glorious Martyr.*

S. Florentius de Salmur².

¹ He was deposed by the council of Winchester, and afterwards imprisoned for life by the Conqueror, in the Castle there.

² St. Florent les Saumur, an abbey of the order of St. Benedict, in the diocese of Angers, founded by the Emperor Charlemagne. *Al. Pri. v. II. p. 78.*

St.

St. German ¹.

St. Johann. *St. John of Beverley.*

St. Karilef'. *St. Calais, or Calez* ².

Scō Laudo (Eps de.) *Bishop of St. Lo, or Con-*
tances. Al. Pri. v. II. p. 40.

Sca M. *St. Mary.*

St. Neot. *St. Neot.*

Scō Otmaro de. *St. Omers* ³.

S. P. Scs P. p. *St. Paul.*

§ P. Petr'. *St. Peter, Westminster.*

St. Pet' de bur. *Peterborough.*

§ Pet' ptellens'. *Abbey of St. Preaux in the dio-*
cese of Lisieux.

St. Petroc ⁴.

S. Pieran. *St. Pieran.*

* A Gallican Bishop, in the 5th Century, and who, together with Lupus, another Gallican Bishop, came over into Britain on purpose to oppose Pelagianism, which they did with great success. Stillingsf. Orig. sac. p. 189.

² A Benedictine Abbey in the city of Mans, capital of the territory of Maine. Al. Pri. v. II. p. 100.

William de Carilepho, who was Bishop of Durham, 1080, and justiciary of the realm, seems to have taken his name from this place.

³ Here is the antient and famous abbey, founded A. D. 626, by St. Bertinus, the companion of St. Omer.

⁴ He was Bishop of Cornwall in 850, and held in great veneration at the abbey of Bodmin.

See an account of his body being stolen away from that abbey, and carried to an abbey in Brettagn, and afterwards restored. Lord Lyttelton's Hen. II. v. IV. notes, p. 370.

St.

St. Probus. *St. Just.*

S. Severi Monachi. *Monks of St. Severe* ¹.

S. Taurinus. *St. Taurin* ².

S. Trin' de Cadomo. *The Holy Trinity of Caen.*

See p. 57.

ST. S. T. *The Holy Trinity of Canterbury.*

S. Wlfrann de Grāh. *St. Wulfran of Grantbam,*
to whom the Church there is dedicated.

Sachevilla (Ric. de.) *Richard de Sackville* ³.

Sac et Soc. Scā et Soca ⁴.

Scor omiū. *All Saints.*

Sacā et Socā xx burgenſes ſup quos Rex habebat. *There are 20 burgesſes under the protection of the King.*

Saca et Soca (h̄b 1 bov' trē ad geld cum) fine aula. *Had one oxgang of land at geld, with ſac and ſoc, without a ball.*

¹ A Benedictine abbey in Normandy, in the dioceſe of Coutance. *Al. Pri. v. I. p. 1.*

² A Benedictine abbey in the city of Evreux.

Alien. Pri. v. I. p. 63.

³ He was probably one of the ſons of Herbrand de Sachevilla, who was a leader of part of thoſe forces who came over with the Conqueror and Progenitor of the noble family of Sackville, Duke of Dorſet. *Domeſday. Eſſex, p. 27.*

⁴ The juriſdiction of holding pleas; and the diſtrict over which that juriſdiction was exerciſed.

Privilege and juriſdiction; juriſdiction and ſoke-money; juriſdiction and protection-money.

Saca et Soca (G de G habet 1 mañs Com' Haroldi cum.) *G. de Gaunt has 1 manse or house, which was Earl Harold's, with sac and soc.*

Saca et Soca (Judita Com' habet 1 mans' Stori sine.) *Countess Judith has 1 manse which was Stori's, without sac and soc.*

Sacā et Socā (qui habent suam.) *Who have their own sac and soc; i. e. quit against the King, of sac and soc.*

Sācdos. *Priest, Rector, Chaplain.*

Sācdos Herm. **Sācdos Vicecomitis.** *The Chaplain of Herm. The Chaplain of the Sheriff¹.*

Sacramentum facturi. *Who are to purge themselves by oath.*

Sagenam 1 in lacu ej'd villæ. *One net in the lake or mere of the same town.*

Sagenam (in mara de S. 1.) consuetud'. *One net by custom in the mere of S.*

Sagenis (de) et tractis in aq^a temisiæ IIII sol. *Three shillings for nets and draughts; i. e. for the right of fishing and laying nets in the river Thames.*

Saiatus. *Seised.*

Saisiret (ut) R. ex oibz libis hominibz. *That he should give R. seisin of all the freemen.*

Saisitum fuisse. *Was seised.*

¹ Kennet, in his Glossary to Parochial Antiquities, says; Sacerdos is the Parish Priest, Rector, or Vicar, as distinguished from his Capellane or Curate.

Saisitore (sine) ¹. *Without being put in legal seisin.*

Saisierat S. Mariam de P. *Put St. Mary of P.*

in possession of it. Endowed St. M. of P.

Saisivit Ep̄m. *Put the Bishop in seisin.*

Salieli IIII acr'. *Four acres of willow, or osier ground.*

Salictum parvum. *A small osier bed.*

Sal (ad.) *For salt.*

Salina, salin', sal. *A salt-pit, saltern, salt-work.*

Salinæ XIII in Wick. *Thirteen shares of brine in Wyck.*

Salinarii tres. *Three wallers, or boilers of Salt.*

Proprietors of salt-works. Also those who carry salt to market for sale.

Salis summas. *Seams of salt.*

Sal. i. *1 Hall.*

Salvat' eque. *See Eque silvat'.*

Sanguinem qui faciebat a mane secundæ feriæ usque ad nonam Sabbî emend x sol. *Who-*

soever was guilty of bloodshed between Monday

¹ At the time of making Domesday, and for many years after, the Jurors passed their judgement, and gave in their verdict, according to possession. For those who were then seised of lands had no other title, than that they possessed them by the gift or permission of the Conqueror, as by his Seal, or by being put into possession by his Commissioners, or some other mediate Lord, who claimed from him, and then possession and right were almost the same thing; so that then every man's right was easily determined.

Brad. Hist. p. 146.

morning and the 9th hour on Saturday was to forfeit 10s.

Sarisburyensis Ep̄s. *Bishop of Salisbury* ¹.

Saverna (in). *In the Severn.*

Scābium. *Exchange.*

Scangium neq; aliam redditionem. *Neither by way of exchange or other payment.*

Sc̄is (nisi) hæ non redd̄ servitium. *These render no service except to the churches.*

Scirman. *The Judge of the county court.*

Sciremot (qui remanebat de) sine rationabili excusatione. *He who absented himself from the county court without a reasonable cause.*

Scira ut dicit. *As the Jury (by which the survey was made) finds it.*

Scoto nisi de. *Except in the Scotting.*

¹ This was Osmund, who was advanced to that See in 1078, 12 W. I. and filled it with dignity and reputation; a prelate of the severest manners, and the strictest moderation; the patron of learned men; himself an author of some merit, and an impartial asserter of the rights of his See, without the spirit of encroachment so common in persons of his rank. He came over a layman with the Conqueror, who admitted him to his most secret councils, created him Earl of Somerset and Dorset, and Chancellor of England. He finished his Church at Old Sarum in 1089, or 1090, and founded the Deanry and 36 Canonries in it: He died December 3, 1099, and was buried in his own Church at Old Sarum. His bones were taken up July 23, 1457, and translated into the new Church, where they now lie, under a plain coffin-fashioned stone, which has no other inscription than the year of his death.

Hutchins, Dorset, Diss. p. 10.

Scoto (quietum ab omni) regio. *Quit from all King's-tax.*

Scottabat ad geltum regis (quæ t. r. e.) *Which in the time of King Edward were rated to the King's tax.*

Scutularius. *Embroiderer, or Robe-maker.*

Hutch. Differt. p. 16. Or, perhaps, the Ser-
jeant of the scullery.

Scyra. *Shire.*

Scyra Archp̃i. *The Ward or Division of the Arch-
bishop of York in that city.*

Scyram (ut convenient ad.) *Summoned to appear
at the Skyregemot, or Sberiff's Tourn.*

Scyras (per plures.) *By many shires.*

Scyris in IIII. *In 4 shires, that is, by the suitors
to the county-court of 4 shires.*

Scyрман. *The Judge of the county.*

Se (1. car'. 7 dim'. int'.) hōes. *One carucate
and half, or one plough and half, between him-
self and the tenants.*

Secabat in p̃tis unā diem. *Did one day's mowing
in the meadows.*

Secantes ^{bi} dieb in Aug. et Marcio. *Two days
mowing in August and March.*

Secunt' (quæ.) *Which follow.*

Sedebat (mercatum) in sabbato. *The market was
held on a Saturday.*

Sedes mold̃. *A bed of a mill.*

Sedes piscar'. *A bed of a fishery, or fish-pond.*

Sedet. *Is situate, stands.*

Sedisset

Sediffet d' Aluric Vicecomes in ea v illa
*Although Aluric the Sheriff had his residence
 in that town.*

Se et terras suas sub Brietrici potestate sūmiser'.
*They put themselves and their lands under the
 protection of Brietric.*

Seminabilis. *Arable.*

Seminata. *Sowed.*

Semper val, it always was worth (i. e.) *In the
 Confessor's time, and ever since.*

Sendena (de lex). *In Laxenden.*

Sep' valuit. *Was worth separately.*

Separare non pot'. *Could not sever or separate.*

Septim. *One day in seven.*

Sepultura. *Obventions due to the priest, for leave
 to bury in the Church. Burying fees, a kind of
 mortuary.* Nash's Worcester.

Sequebantur q' faldam. *Who were obliged to fold
 their sheep in their lord's fold.*

Sequetur eū. *Let him prosecute him.*

Servat (quam G). *Which G has the management
 of for the King.*

Servieñ T. de hac trā sic alii liñ hōes. *T. did
 the like services for this land as the other free-
 men did.*

Servieñ (B, &c.) quantum civitas. *B, &c. con-
 tributed, or was assessed at as much as the city.*

Servieñ ei. *Was under his protection.*

Serviens inde. *Rendering such services therefore.*

Serviens sic rusticus. *Did such servile works as are due from a churl or husbandman.*

Servientes ad curiam. *Doing service at the court.*

Servientes curiæ. *Owe suit to the lord's court.*

Servientes regis. *Servants of the King*¹.

Servit (semper) Vicecomiti regis. *Always pays suit at the sheriff's court.*

Serviū. *Service.*

Servitii tant' reddt qtu B vel T. *They make the same prestations, or renders, as B or T.*

Servitio forensi ab omni quietu pter ecclæ. *Free from all services but what was due to the Church.*

Servitio nè Rex careret. *Lest the King should lose his service.*

Servitio p maris. *For the services they perform on the sea.*

Servitium (ad) regis. *For the King's service.*

Servitium (faciebat) quod ei picipiebatur. *Performed such services as were enjoined him.*

Servitium (milit ad.) *Made it subject to military service.*

Servitium uni' militis. *The service of one knight.*

Servus, servi, serv', serfs. *Bondmen, servile tenants, servants in the house*².

¹ These bore various offices about the court, such as Baker, Cook, Carpenter, &c.

Servientes, Thani, et Ministri, are frequently used synonymously in Domestday. Seld. ad Eadm. p. 170. See Thani.

² The servi and villani are all along in Domestday distinguished from each other; but no author has fixed the exact distinction

Set apptiata ꝛ cum man. *But it is rated with the manor.*

Sextar. *A measure of uncertain quantity.*

Sextarios vi mellis. *Six sextaries of honey.*

A Roman measure, containing something more than our pint¹. Blom. Norf. p. 113.

Sextaria mellis cum majori mensura. *Sextars of honey of the larger measure.*

Sic' canonico (dedit has x hid' R.) *Gave those ten hides to R. as, or in the character of a Prebendary.*

si die. *Unless on the day.*

Siliginis sextar' viii redd. *Renders 8 sextars of flour, or of rye.*

Silva ad clausuram cū duob' currib'. *Wood for hedges and fences and 2 carts.*

Silva ad ignem tantum. *Wood for fuel only.*

Silva i leua lg ct vii q^a rent' lat'. *A wood i mile long, and 7 quarents broad.*

distinction between them. The servi might be the pure villanes, and villanes in gross, who without any determined tenure of land were at the arbitrary pleasure of the Lord appointed to servile works, and received their wages and maintenance at discretion of the Lord. The other were of a superior degree, and called Villani, because they were villæ et glebæ adscripti, i. e. held some cottage and lands, for which they were burthened with such stated servile works, as their Lords had annexed to them. Mor. Essex, v. I. p. 27.

¹ This measure applied to honey, contained 4lb. and answered to our quart. Spel. Seld. Jan. p. 98. Tit. Hon. p. 618.

Silva cxi porc' de pasnag', et de herbagio *xlvi*¹
 porc. *Pannage for 140 fat hogs, and herbage*
for 43 lean ones.

Silva est foris M. missa. *The wood is put out of*
the manor.

Silva est in defen' regis. *The wood is inclosed*
and fenced up for the King's use.

Silva est ibi non pastil' apta venationi. *A wood*
there not fit for feeding deer.

Silva infructuosa valet llll lib. *A wood which*
affords no pannage, and is worth only 4l. a year.

Silva minuta. *Under-wood, coppice-wood.*

Silva minuta fertilis p loca. *Under-wood here*
and there fertile and thriving.

Silva minuta cum plana. *A small wood with*
land about it, uninclosed.

Silva missa est in defenso. *The wood is inclosed*
and fenced up, to secure the growth of the
underwood.

Silva modica. *Brushwood. Coppice half grown.*

Silva pastilis, pascualis, past'. *A wood, where*
there is pasturage or feeding for cattle, or deer ;
where the mastage is permitted. Howard, 225.

Silva pastilis p loca. *A wood where there is in*
different parts of it past rage.

Silva pastilis et minuta. *A wood where cattle*
may feed, and underwood.

Silva M por. *Pannage for 1000 swine.*

Silva spineti. *A wood full of thorns.*

Silva

Silva villanorum. A wood which is for the use
the villains.

Silvæ aliquotulum. A little wood.

Silvæ (de redditu) ferra II. car'. From the profits
of the wood, money sufficient for the iron-work
of two ploughs.

Silvæ infructuosæ (mille acre) 1000 acres of un-
profitable wood, or wood which affords no
pannage.

Silvæ vilis XVI acr. 16 acres of poor bad wood.

Silvam (int') et pasturam. Of wood and pasture.

Silvam (int') et planum v hid. Five hides of wood,
and champain lands.

Silvula parva. A small coppice.

Similit'. Likewise.

Similium ejus. His fellows; those who were
mentioned along with him.

Sire mot (ad). To the county court.

Sit (et hoc). And that to be paid.

Siward comes. Earl Siward¹.

Siward tein' et cognatus regis E. tenuit. Si-
ward the Thane, and Kinsman of King Edward,
held it.

¹ The magnanimous earl of Northumberland, who, when
he found he was near his end, got upon his legs, and causing
his armor to be put on, expired in that posture, declaring
it was a shameful thing for a brave man to die in his bed.

Rap. v. II. p. 77.

He died at York, 1055, and left Waltheof his son, who
succeeded to the earldom of Northumberland, 1072.

Mills, 712.

Soca.

Soca. Soke. *Generally signifies franchise, liberty, or jurisdiction; sometimes a territory or precinct; and sometimes a rent paid for using the land, with some privilege or liberty, or for protection of the land¹.*

Soca, faca, et consuetudo. *Soke, fac, and custom, i. e. the entire jurisdiction.*

Soca huj' M. *The soke of this manor.*

Soca ibidem. *The soke is there.*

Soca (ad ipsum manerium pertinet) hæc de G.
The soke of G. belongs to the manor itself.

Soca et Berewic. *Soke and Berewick.*

Socā p̄t hallam de W. &c. habet. *Has the soke except over the manor-house of W.*

¹ Socage in its most general and extensive signification seems to denote a tenure by any certain and determinate service.

It is of two sorts: *free socage* where [the services are not only certain but honourable; and *willin socage*, where the services, though certain, are of a baser nature.

Such as held by the former tenure are called in Glanvil, *Liberi Sokemanni*; and by Briton, socage is described under the name of *fraunke ferme*.

It seems probable, that the socage tenures were the relics of Saxon liberty, and that they escaped the general fate of other property, partly out of favour and affection to their particular owners, and partly from their own insignificance; as the number of them soon after the Conquest does not seem to have been very considerable, nor their value by any means large.

² Black 79, 80, 86.

Brady is of opinion that there was not at the time of making the Survey any *free socage*, and that if there had, it would have been entered, as the land holden in *Allodio* was, for *bidage foke*.

Brad. Pref. Eng. Hist. p. 25.

Soca

Soca sup piſcar' e ſup toftam. *Soke over the fiſhery and over the toft.*

Soca de 1111 hund et dim' ptinet ad hoc M. *The ſoke of four hundreds and a half belongs to this manor.*

Soca (hæc tria, C. M. D. fuerunt maneria, tamen ſunt in) de Clifton. *Theſe 3, C. M. and D. were manors, yet they are in the ſoke of Clifton.*

Soca (in) reg. Ed. erant xxx burgenſes. *There were 30 burgeſſes under the liberty or privilege of King Edward.*

Soca (in) Regis 111 liſi hōes. *Three freemen under the protection of the King.*

Soca (in B 1111 liſi hōes et dim ſemper M. R.) ſuper dim Rex. *R. always had the ſoc of four freemen in B, and the King had the moiety of one.*

Soca et comendatio erat in Bucham. *The ſoke and protection belonged to Bucham.*

Soca et ſaca ſup dñium hallæ tantū. *Soke and ſake over the manor-houſe only.*

Soca, ſaca et comdat remanet ſcō et ſervitiū in C. *The ſoke, ſake and protection remains in the church of St. Edmund, and the ſervices are to be rendered at C.*

Soca (hi potueſ trās ſuas dare et vendere ſed) remaneret ſcō et ſervitiū quicūq trā emeret. *Theſe might give and ſell their lands, but the ſervice was to remain in St. Edmund, whoſoever purchaſed the land.*

Soca et sacna (iste fuit ita liber quod posset ire quo vellet cum.) *He was so free that he could go whither he would with the soc and jac.*

Socā (unus eor' etiā) suā cū trā vende poterat. *One of them might sell even his soc, as well his land.*

Soca et saca (posset ire quo vellet cum) f; tīm fuit homo W. *He might go whither he would with the soc and sac, yet still he was the man of W.*

Soca (sine) recedere potuer'. *Might quit their land, but not the soke.*

Soca (absque) vendere potuer'. *Might sell their land, but not the soke.*

Soca 7 saca (pot' vendere trā f;) remanebat. *Might sell the land, but the soc and sac remained.*

Soca remansit ecclæ sed trās vendere potuer' cui voluer'. *The soke continued to belong to the church, but they might sell their lands to whom they pleased.*

Soca remanebat in manerio. *The soke continued in the manor.*

Soca in E. *The soke belongs to E.*

Soca regis isti fuer's; eos dedit A. *They were under the protection or jurisdiction of the King, but he gave them to A.*

S^{ic} ca ej' M. *The soke of the same manor i carucate.*

Soca (tenuit U libæ cū) 1 hid. *U held freely
1 hide with the soke.*

Soca et Saca (eodē t̃pr fuer' furati equi inventi,
in domo B. ita qđ abbas cujus fuit) & Rodbr'
qui habuit cōdationē sup istū vener' de hoc
furto ad placitū 7 sic H testat' discesser' ami-
cabiliter sine iudicio qđ vidisset hundr't. *At
the same time, some horses which had been
stolen, being found in the possession of B; the
abbot the lord of the soke, and Robert the patron
of B, were at issue about the theft; but, as the
hundred testify, the parties in their presence
settled the matter amicably, and departed with-
out awaiting the judgement of the court.*

Soca falde. *The privilege of the lord's fold.
Faldage.*

Socam (ad) de falda. *Folded in the lord's fold.*

Soca falde et c̃m'd. *Soke fold and protection.*

Socæ 11 partes clam J. sup æcliam et terram
quæ illuc jacet. *J. claims two parts of the
soke over the church, and the lands which lie
there.*

Soca (tenet N. R. cū) et saca sub rege. *N holds
R with soke and sake under the King.*

Socam habuit sub Stigando. *Held the soke under
Stigand.*

Socam ipsimet. *They themselves had the soke.*

Socam (Rex et comes de toto) *The King and Earl
had the soke of the whole.*

Socam

Socam Edeva habuit eorum sed recedere absq;
ej' licentia potuerunt. *Editba had the soke or
jurisdiction of them, but they might quit their
lands without her leave.*

Socam (iiii hōes ad) tantum. *Four men who
belonged only to the lord's soc.*

Socam de toto hundredo, Sēs Eadmundus. *St.
Edmund has the soke of the whole hundred.*

Socam sup dominium suum, *Had the soke over
his own demesnes.*

Socam sup v ^ṡṡ. *Soke, jurisdiction over five
manors.*

Socam sup aulam G. *Soke or jurisdiction over
the hall of G.*

Socam diviser' patris sui. *They divided the soke
of their father.*

Socam (tenuere ad) S. B. *Held by socage of the
abbey of S. B.*

Socā de iiii bov'. *The soke of four oxgangs.*

Socā jacere in O. *That the soke lies in O.*

Socam et facam omnem reddentes ad hundred
de O. *Rendering all kind of services arising
from soke and sac at the hundred of O.*

Socā reddebat A (hec trā dimidia) et alīa pars
erat liba. *Half of this land paid a rent to A.
the other half was free.*

Socam, facam, et commendaconē. *Soc, sac,
and protection.*

Socam

Socam (A calumniat) unius carucatæ hujus t̃ræ.

A claims the soke of 1 carucate of this land.

Socam hujus villæ clamat A. *A claims the soke of this town.*

Soč (II) xxxiiii ač trē. *Two sokemen who held 34 acres of land*¹.

Soch' (I) de xxx ac huic t̃re adjacet sēp. *One Sokeman, who holds 30 acres, always belongs to this manor.*

Soch xv sēp adjacent huic manerio tenentes dim' hid'. *Fifteen sokemen who hold half a hide always belong to this manor*².

Soc i huic manerio ptin q̃ n pot' receḏe. *One sokman belongs to this manor, who cannot depart from it.*

Soc xxx m̃ tenent illā trā 7 n̄ pōt receḏe ab illo manerio. *Thirty sokemen now hold that land, and they cannot go from the manor.*

Sochemani isti non poſant removere ab illo man'. *Those sokemen could not remove from that manor.*

¹ Some of the King's socmen were great, as were also some of those of the larger sort of other great mens, and had manors within the soc, which sort we now call Mesne Lords; but the most general sort of Socmen were such as the Saxons called Lefs Thaines; the Danes young men, and we still yeomen, being free of blood, and fit for honourable service.

Pref. Thoroton's Hist. Nottinghamshire.

² A certain number of free socmen appears to have been necessary to every lord of a manor, for holding the pleas of the manor-court.

Rud. Glouc. p. 80.

Sochi (hanc terram tenuerunt IIII) hōes Wallef comitis ; horum II tenuer' I hid et II virg' et dim sed recedere sine licentia ejus n̄ potuer' ; alii vero duo dare et vendere potuer' terram suam.

Four sokemen, tenants of Earl Waltheof, held this land ; two of them held one hide, and two yard lands and a half, but could not depart without his licence ; but the other two might both grant or sell their lands.

Soc (xxv desn't de hoc M. qui aderant t. r. e. There are 25 Sockmen now wanting in this manor, who were there in the time of King Edward.

Soc' integri (xiii) et iii dim'. Thirteen sokemen intirely free, and three who were half under protection.

Socos (ad Hereford sunt IIII burgenses huic manerio redditus xviii) carucis. At Hereford there are 4 burghesses who render eighteen plowshares for the use of this manor.

Soccos, Socks, redd IIII. Renders four plowshares.

Socharum hñ om̄s redditiones. Has the profits of all pleas.

^a Here are different conditions of socmen ; quære, whether the free use of the land might not be the commendatio ; and liberty to sell the land and recede, might not be the sokeman in other places, as contradistinct to commendation?

Brad. Pref. Hist. Eng. p. 63.

Socii

Socli fuerunt. *Were joint tenants.*

Sol. *A shilling*¹.

Solidarius. Soldarius. *A soldier.*

Solida in libertate dedit. R. i. v. træ. *Gave to R. one yard land, which was to be entirely free.*

Solidatis p suis. *For his wages.*

Solidata terræ. *As much land as is yearly worth one shilling.*

Solidat' trā LX. *Sixty shillings rent of land.*

Solid' de pastura XIII. *Pasture land of the yearly value of 13s.*

Solidos (de consuetudinibus pascuatum in S. detinent XVI.) *Detain 16s. arising from the customary payments due for the pastures in S.*

Solinus². Solin. *Suling, swelling.*

Solin p uno se defd. *It was taxed at one suling.*

¹ The shilling consisted of twelve pence, and was equal in weight to something more than three of our shillings; so that the Norman pound, consisting of 20 of such shillings, was worth 5l. 2s. of our present money.

Rud. Glouc. p. 80.

² This word is peculiar to Kent, and is supposed in general to contain the same quantity of land as a carucate, or plough-land: "Terram trium aratrorum, quam Cantiani Anglicè dicunt, three swolinges."

Somn. Gav. 58. 117. Cowel.

Z

Solins

Solins (cccc acr' et dim' ¹ quæ fiunt 11) et dimid'. 400 acres and a half, which make two solins and a half.

Solins (dimid' mold' de 5.) The half of a mill of 5s. value.

Solvit'. Is paid.

Solū m. Only.

Spineti vi ac. Six acres of thorney ground.

Sprevarium unum redd. Renders one sparrowhawk, or spare-hawk.

Squillaria regis. The furniture of the King's scullery.

Stabilitio. The driving deer to a stand.

Dufresne.

Stabilitionem (ad) mittebat Vicecomes xxxvi hōes pedites quamdiu rex ibi esset. The sheriff sent 36 men on foot to the stand, during the King's stay there.

Stabilitionem (de unaquaq; domo ibat unus homo ad) in silva. One man went from every house to the stands or his station in the wood; viz. for driving deer to a stand, in order to shooting them; or into buck-stalls, or deer-bays, for taking them.

Stabilitionem (qui monitus ad) venationis non

¹ Dimid' must have relation to half a hundred; and then a Solin, after English account, containeth 216 acres; if after Norman, then nine score acres.

Appendix Reg. Hon. Rich. p. 9.

ibat

ibat l. sol regi emendabat. *He who was summoned to be at the stand for taking deer, and went not, was to pay 50s. to the King.*

Stabiliruras. *Stands.*

Stalra (Ranul) Ralph, Master of Horse, Constable, Standard-bearer. Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 612.

Steinus R. E. *A Thane of King Edward.*

Stica anguill. *A stick of eels; every stick was to have 25 eels.*

Stirmannus Regis. *The King's pilot or steersman.* Cowel.

Stov (Hundret de '.) *The hundred of Stow.*

Strigul, or Strigoil. *Now called Gloucester.*

Rudder, Glouc.

Subjugavit eam Comiti. *Subjected it to the Earl; put his land under the protection of the Earl.*

Subcomendatus (dimidius) antecessori Malet. *Protected by one who was protected by the ancestor of Malet, and was half under his protection.*

Sub se hit. *Has under him.*

Suburbium hoc. *This Borough.*

Suburbium hoc redd xx lib. *This borough pays 20l. The houses under the walls of the borough, pay 20l.*

* In the 7th year of King Edward the First the names of all the hundreds, parishes, knights-fees, &c. throughout England, together with the Lords of them, were returned by inquisition; the roll of which is still remaining in the Exchequer.

Sudtreding * (in.) *In the south-riding.*

Suenone (de). *Of Sweno.*

Suis c maneriis. *With his own manors.*

Sumagio (redd 1111 d regis ex.) *Pay 4d. towards the expences of conveying the King's baggage.*

Summa. *A seme. A horse-load.*

Suina de caballi. *For a horse-load.*

Summas annonæ. *Semes or horse-loads of corn.*

Summas brasii. *Semes or horse-loads of malt.*

Summas farinæ. *Semes or horse-loads of meal-flour.*

Summas piscium. *Semes or horse-loads of fish.*

Summas 1111 de pis. *Four semes or horse-loads of peas.*

Summas salis. *Semes or horse-loads of salt.*

Summarius. *A horse to carry burthens, a sumpter horse.*

Sūmiser' se abbatia. *They put themselves under the protection of the abby.*

Summiser' se et tras suas sub Brictrici potestate. *They put themselves and their lands under the protection of Brictric.*

* Treding or Rideing, not improbably from Trihinga, which was a portion of a county that contained three or four hundreds. These *tribings* had their *tribingerefas*, their governors or *Revs*; and what could not be determined in the hundred or wapentack, was ended here; and what could not be ended here, was determined in the shire.

Brad. Hist. p. 142, 143.

Sumplit.

Sumpfit. *Took away.*

Sn't (de) xxv soc' qui aderant, t. r. e. 25 *soc-*
men are wanting in this manor, who were there
in the time of King Edward.

Sup hæc reddit vic. c. sol. *Over and above these*
he pays to the sheriff 100 shillings.

Supi'. *Above.*

Supiori Torp. *Upper Thorp.*

Superioris M. *Of the above manor.*

Supfacto p W. de B. *On account of the over-*
charge of W. de B.

Sup misit. *Put down.*

Sup plus. *Over, besides, surplus.*

Super quos. *Over whom.*

Sustinendum ad M. *For support of the manor.*

Suu' (h de his habuit) ant'. c̄mid. tant' *Of these*
men, his ancestor had the protection only.

Syra. *Shire.*

T.

T. *Nevertheless.*

T. (int' totū ad glā. XLII. carucate t're) t'ra ad.
LVIII carucas. *The land is rated in the whole
at 42 carucates, yet there is enough for, or it
would employ, 58 ploughs.*

∞. *Free.*

7. *And.*

tam'. *Still, yet.*

tant m. tantū m. *Only.*

tc' e m. *Then and now.*

Tc' 7 p'. *Then and after.*

tc' (ex) usq; m. *From that time to this.*

t'cia' t'ciū. *Third.*

ten'. *Holds, held.*

tent'. *Are held.*

tīm. *Only.*

tīm. *Then.*

tīn. *Then.*

tīn. *Yet, nevertheless.*

tns. *Having, holding.*

tnī. *Had, held.*

tnīd. *As much as.*

tpī. tpīe ex. *From the time.*

tot'. *Entire.*

trā. *Land, arable land.*

T. R. E. t. r. e. t. r. æ. *In the time of King Edward the Confessor.*

T. R. *In the time of William the Conqueror.*

T. W. Com. *In the time of Earl William.*

tailla, tailgia xxx sol. *Tallaged at 30s.*

Taini, Teini ¹. *Thanes.*

Tainus Regis, Reginæ, Edvini. *A Thane of the King, Queen, Earl Edwin.*

Tainus Francus ². *A free Thane.*

Tainland. *Land held by a Thane by inheritance. Land peculiar to Thanes.*

Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 687. Notæ ad Eadm. 170.

¹ These were the Saxon nobility, and divided into Thani Regis, mediocres, and inferiores. The first in the Saxon times were equal to the Barons in the Normans, as the Thani mediocres were to the lesser barons, or lords of manors, and the inferiores made up the lowest degree of freeholders.

Spelman, Tyrrel, Int. to Hist. Eng. p. 76.

² The name *Baron* succeeded after the Normans, into the room of king's Thane; however, in the beginning of the Norman state, that of Thane was often also retained. Nor is it likely that the use of language could have been so suddenly altered that the title of Baron only should have presently expressed it.

Archbishops and Bishops, as well as the great Barons, are also called Thanes.

Dom. Berks, p. 56^b.

At the end of many counties in Domesday, there is a title for *Thani*, *Servientes*, *Ministri regis*; but the *Thani* are generally distinct from the *Servientes* and *Ministri*, as seeming to be of a superior degree, and holding offices of a less servile nature than the others. See table at the end.

Tainlande dijudicata est esse. Clamat ad Tainland,
Seld. ad Eadm. 170, 171. Som. Gav. 121.

*This was free land, but still it might be charged
with a rent, or restrained from alienation* ¹.

Tainland H trā fuit T. R. E. sed postea con-
versa ē in Reveland. *This land in the time of
King Edward was Thainland, but afterwards
converted into Reveland. See Reveland.*

Tainland (una ex his hid ē.) *One of these hides
is tainland.*

Tainlandæ (quæ erant.) *Which were tainlands.*

Tamen (et) reddit. *And it besides pays.*

Tamen (et) non habet. *And yet it had not been
allowed.*

Tamen sunt semper. *Notwithstanding they are
always accounted.*

Tant (ad) posuisset. *Had set it at so much.*

Teignus, teinnus, teinn', tenn'. *Athane, a ser-
vant.*

teigni (x) hōes burgret hoc M. tenuer' et vendere
potuerunt. *Ten Thanes, men of Burgret, held
this manor and might sell it.*

teigni (viii) tenuer' hoc M. om̃s trā suā vendere
potuerunt. *Eight Thanes held this manor, and
all of them might sell their lands.*

¹ For tainlands, that were honorary possessions, the word
Baroniæ was used from the time of the Normans.

teini (has terras tener' v) nec poterant recedere
a dño M. *Five Thanes held these lands, and
they could not depart from the lord of the
manor.*

tē pore, r. e. *In the time of King Edward.*

tenebat eum. *Retained him.*

ten' sub com' Edgar. *Holds under Earl Edgar
Atheling, Earl of Oxford*¹.

ten'. *Tenant.*

ten' R. pg' 1 hid'. *R. the champion holds 1 hide.*

tenet ad firmam. *Farms it.*

tenet liberos hōes. *Is in possession of the freemen.*

tenet de rege in custodia (H de G) 1 hid et vi^{am}
partem 1 hid in M. *H de G holds of the King
in ward (or has the custody of it committed to
him by the King) 1 hide and the 6th part of a
hide in M.*

tenēt. *Held.*

tenuit (istemet) T. R. E. sed modo tenet ad
firmam de W. graviter et miserabiliter. *He
himself held it as his own in the time of King
Edward; but now he holds it at a very op-
pressive rent of W.*

tenetura (de.) *Of the tenure, occupation.*

tenn'. *A Thane.*

Terra. *Land*².

Terra,

¹ Amongst the great tenants in Hertfordshire, p. 142, he is
styled only Edgar Adeling.

² By this is always understood arable land, in contradis-
tinction to pasture, meadow, wood, &c. whose contents are
not

Terra, trā regis. Lands and possessions of the King ¹.

Terra B. The baronial estate of B.

Terra Dominicalis. Demefne lands; those which the lord reserved for his own use, and the maintenance of his household.

Terra libera. Free land ².

Terra militū epī. Lands held of the Bishop by knight's service.

Terra monachorum archiepī. Land of the monks of the archbishop ³.

Terra

not expressed in hides, but in leuca, quadragenaria, &c. which were not charged with the tax of danegeld, or considered as part of the geldable or arable land.

Webb on Danegeld, p. 19.

¹ The lands under this description are those lands and manors which were the antient inheritance of the crown; and as appears by Domesday, were actually in the hands of it in the time of Edward the Confessor, or William the Conqueror, and entered under the title *Terra Regis*.

Brady on Bcr. p. 82.

The King's design was to form a judgement of his own lands and demefnes, and those of his capital tenants. Hence the *sub feudatarii*, or under-tenants, in some counties, were not particularly marked; and many cities and towns, now considerable for wealth and commerce, are omitted, as not being held by the King or his tenants in capite, but by their *feudatarii* and under-tenants.

Hutch. Disc. on Domesday, p. 5.

² Land held in free socage, testamentary land, or such as might be devised.

Somn. Gav. p. 58. 84.

³ Among other regulations which Archbishop Lanfranc made for the future good government of his Church, he separated

Terra hæc in medio cuj' dā filvæ posita) n̄ geld
neq; consuetudinē dat, nec in aliquo hund
jacet. *This land lies in the middle of a certain
wood, neither pays land-tax, or any customary
rent, nor lies in any hundred, (i. e.) it is extra-
parochial.*

Terra jacet ad Neuuerce; sed opus villanor'
pertinet ad Saxebi in Lincolscira. *The land
is rated to Newark, but the work of the villans
belongs to Saxby in Lincolnshire.*

Terra est uno bovi. *There is land sufficient for
one ox, or there is one ox-gang.*

Trā e ii bobis et ibi sunt. *There is land suffi-
cient for two oxen, or the land is reckoned at two
oxgangs, and there are that number.*

Trā est dimidiū bovi et ibi est semibos. *The arable
is rated at half an oxgang, and there is so
much.*

parated the manors and lands belonging to it into two parts
(for before this, the Archbishop and his Monks lived together
as one family, and had their revenues in common;) one of
which he allotted for the maintenance of himself and his
successors in the See of Canterbury, and the other to the
Monks, for their subsistence, cloathing, and other necessary
uses.

This is the usual style of all the possessions of the *Monks* re-
corded in Domesday, being the same as of those which were
the Archbishop's, the general titles only of their possessions
being different; the one being *Terra archiepi Cantuar'*, and the
other, *Terra monachorum archiepi*. *Hast. Kent. v. l. p. 465.*

Terra

Terra est ii car' et ibi sunt in dñio. *The land is estimated at two carucates, and there are that quantity in demesne.*

Terra est dimidi' car' et ibi est. *The arable land is rated at half a carucate, and there is that quantity. Sometimes the plowlands fell short of the measure they ought to contain.*

trā inquat dimiserunt partes. *Disposed of their land in 4 parcels.*

Terra non hidata. *Land discharged from the usual payments of subsidies and aids.*

Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 622.

træ ablatæ s't ii de hoc maner'. *Two hides of land have been taken away from this manor.*

terminum fractum a proposito stabilitum. *The time fixed by the sheriff not observed.*

Testatur comitatus, hundredus, scyra, wapentach. *The jurors, or men of the county, hundred, or wapentach, give in their verdict.*

Brady's Hist. p. 78.

testatur (eas) ad Newport. *Witness, or find by their verdict, that the lands belong to Newport.*

In an ancient valuation made of the manors of the Bishop of Rochester, in the reign of Henry III. it appeared, that there were two plows in the manor of Stone, though there were not in reality two plow-lands in it; for though they were generally estimated as such, yet there was not so much arable land within the manor as each carucate, or plow-land ought to contain, according to the custom of this part of the country, 180 acres.

testificet'

testificet' (nisi Rex) nichil fit ibi. *He can have no property there, unless the King's certificate be produced.*

Testim, testimonium phibent. *Give evidence.*

Textus. *The four Evangelists. A deed, instrument, register, chartulary.*

Textum (donavit æclæ p unū) positū sup altare. *Gave it to the Church by a deed delivered (or the Evangelists laid) upon the altar¹.*

Thol² et Theim³.

Timbres (III) pellium martirium. *Three timbers of skins of martens⁴.*

Tonforator. *A barber.*

Torveland. *Turfland.*

Tosti Com' tenuit. *Earl Tosti held it⁵.*

tot' cū erat. *When it was entire.*

totid'. *As many.*

totum hoc. *All which.*

Trabes annonæ. *Thraves of corn⁶.*

¹ The modes of giving possession in early days were innumerable; sometimes by a turf, a twig, at others by a horn, knife, glove, &c.

² Toll, a liberty as well to take, as to be free from toll.

³ Theim. The prerogative of having, restraining, and judging bondmen, naifs, and villains, with their children, goods, and chattels in his court. Cowel.

⁴ A timber of skins is 40 skins.

⁵ He was one of the sons of Earl Godwin, and Earl of Northumberland, but driven out of it for his cruelty.

⁶ A thrave of corn in most parts of England consists of 24 sheaves, or 4 shocks, 6 sheaves to every shock.

trabes xii annonæ reddunt. *Render 12 thraves of corn.*

transportavit hallā in alio M. *He transferred the hall over to another manor.*

transacta vero festivitate Sti Martini. *But from the feast of St. Martin.*

Treding. *Titthing* ¹.

treding hōes de. *Men of the titthing.*

treuva regis. *The King's peace.*

ⁱⁱⁱ, tria. *Three.*

Trussellum. *A Pack.*

trussellum si dissolverit. *If he shall open his pack.*

tulisse domum in castellum. *That the house was laid to the castle.*

tulit inde. *Took from thence.*

Tulit de hoc manerio. *Took it from this manor.*

turtorē (forfan tutorem) advocant regē ad quod condonavit illis x lib. *Appeal to, or vouch, the King that he hath remitted them 10l.*

Tutor. *A patron, a person vouched.*

Tutor (R. n̄ ē inde sibi.) *R. does not warrant him thereof.*

² So called where ten men and their families were cast into a society, all of them being bound to the King, for the peaceable behaviour of each other of their Society.

Pref. Dugd. Warw. Brady, p. 84.

Tutorē

Tutorē (ad) vocat dn̄m suū. *Vouches his lord to warrant.*

Tutorem n̄ adduxit. *Did not produce his voucher.*

Tutorem (revocavit eū ad) f; ipse sibi defuit. *Vouched him to warrant, but he made default.*

V.

Vi. I. †. Or.

ut. Or.

ut n̄. Or not.

V̄. Yardland.

vo v̄ ū. But.

volunt. Are willing.

ūi p. By force.

u. As.

ūbtus. Hubert.

^hucusq;. Hitherto.

ult. Last, farther.

un' un. One.

unoq;. Every.

ū. But.

usq; nē. Never.

utq; parte. On both sides.

Vac'. A cow, a cow-house; a void place, or wast ground.

Vac' III c̄. vit. Three cows with their calves.

Vaccarius. A cowherd, a herdsman.

Vacuae st̄. Are half year's land.

Vacuae terrae i solin. One suling of half year's land.

Vad.

vad. Goes forward.

vadē vades. Pledge, pledges.

vadē dedit. Gave security.

vades (ex hoc deder'.) For the performance of
this they gave pledges.

vademonium. Pledge, surety, mortgage.

vadimonio dissolutum ; quod. That the mort-
gage was paid off.

vadimonio (tenuit in.) Held it in mortgage.

val' (a) qt'. Is worth but.

valent'. Value, valuation.

valentiis (in totis.) For all dues.

valet vi lib 7 v sol. Qdō recep. c. sol. T. R. E.

vi lib. It is worth 6l. 5s. a year ; when
(Countess Judith) received it, 5l. ; and in the
time of King Edward, 6l.

valet (semper) 2s. in W. It always paid 2s. to
the manor of W.

valet xl sol. Paid 40s.

valet vix xxx sol. It is scarce worth 30s.

valet lx sol cū pondere 7 arsiōne. Is worth 60s.
full weight, after weighed and burnt.

Vas. A Beehive.

Vasa ii apū. Two Beehives ; two skeps of Bees.

Vasta. Wast ground, uncultivated¹.

Vasta

¹ After the siege of York in 1069, King William, in order to revenge himself on the Northumbrians, ravaged all the country between York and Durham, for 60 miles, in so merciless a manner, that the former inhabitants could not know it ; and even when the Survey was taken, many

Vasta domus. *A decayed house.*

Vastata est in castellis. *Was destroyed when the castles were built.*

Vastata (terra) est a pecunia. *The land is entirely desolated of cattle.*

Vastate sunt. *Lie waste.*

Vastati. *Wasted or impoverished, ruined.*

Vastavit (ita) hōes. *Oppressed the tenants to such a degree.*

Vascula (xxiiii) frumenti. *24 vessels of wheat or grain¹.*

Vavasorius. *A Vavasor².*

vell& (f; c̄ trā sua poss& ire q̄) *but might dispose of his land to whom he pleased.*

Venatio. *Venison, Deer. The exercise of hunting.*

Venationem ibi habuit æcclesia suam p̄ iii haias. *The church had a right to hunt in three inclosures there. Or the church had Venison in 3 parks there.*

Venationem (cū ibi Rex) exerceret, custodiebant eū cū armis meliores burḡses caballos towns remained uncultivated; and this is the reason why *Vasta* so often occurs in Yorkshire. Sim. Dur. p. 199.

Chron W. de Hem. an. 1068. Ord. Vital. p. 514.

¹ How much a vasculum contained is uncertain.

² One in dignity next to a Baron, one who either held of a mesne Lord, and not immediately of the King, or at least of the King, as of an honour or manor, and not in chief.

Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 627.

We read of Vavassours in the time of Hen. I. belonging to the barony of the Archbishop of York, to the barony of Robert Fossard, and others; but they were not numerous.

Mad. Baron. p. 135.

habentes.

habentes. *When the King went a hunting there (viz. Shrewsbury) the burgessees of best substance, and who had horses, guarded the King with arms*¹.

Venationem portabant ad Hereford. *They carried the venison to Hereford.*

Venatione (quicquid de ea exiit in). *The whole profits of the chase.*

Vendere trā potens, vendere potuit. *Had a power or right to sell his land.*

Vendere non potuit, vendere non potuit extra ecclesiam, vendere non potuit sine licentia. *These expressions occur in almost every page of Domesday, and such restraining clauses were frequently inserted in conveyances several ages after.*

Venerunt de hoc furto ad placitum. *Were at issue concerning the things stolen.*

Venit² (postquā Rex) in Angliam. *After that King William came into England.*

Vento corrui. *Destroyed by the wind.*

Venundat' fuit. *Was rated, was sold.*

Vert. Guert³.

¹ Camden says, this service is thought to have been imposed on the burgessees of Shrewsbury, because that not many years before, Edric Streon, Duke of the Mercians, a man of great impiety, lay in wait near this place for Prince Alfhelm; and barbarously murdered him, as he rode a hunting.

Catnd. Brit. Shrewsbury.

² This is the general expression in Domesday, and *conquistavit* is not made use of in more than one or two places.

³ The G seems to be omitted in Domesday. Suff. 287.^b.

Vertere potuit se cū hac trā quo voluit. *Could turn herself over with this land wheresoever she would.*

Vertit se per vim. *Turned herself over by force.*

Vestita. *Cultivated, yielded some profit.*

Vestitu (est de) monachorum. *Is for the cloathing of the monks.*

Verula quædam tenuit. *A certain old woman held it.*

Vias Rex hñ¹ tres p trā 7 quartā p aquā. In his omē forisfactū² ē regis 7 comitis. Ubi-
cūq; vadant viæ vel p trā regis 7 archepi 7
comitis. *The King has three ways by land, and*

¹ Via militaris que publica dici poterit, et ducit ad mare, et ad portus, et quandoque ad Mercata.

Brac. l. 4. c. 16. S. 8. Flet. l. 4. c. 6. S. 8.

² In the great cause between Lanfrank and Odo at Pinenden.

“ Demonstratum fuit quod Rex *Anglorum* nullas consuetu-
“ dines habet in omnibus terris *Cantuariensis* ecclesiæ nisi
“ solummodo tres. Et illæ tres, quas habet, consuetudines
“ hæ sunt; una, si quis homo Archiepiscopi effodit illam re-
“ galem viam quæ vadit de Civitate in Civitatem. Altera si
“ quis arborem incidit juxta regalem viam et eam super ipsam
“ viam dejecerit. De istis duabus consuetudinibus qui cul-
“ pabiles inventi fuerint atque detenti, dum talia faciunt, sive
“ vadimonium ab eis acceptum fuerit sive non, tamen in se-
“ cutione ministri regis et per vadimonium emendabunt quæ
“ injuste emendanda sunt. Tertia consuetudo talis est. Si
“ quis in ipsa regali via sanguinem fuderit, aut homicidium
“ vel aliud aliquid fecerit quod nullatenus fieri licet, si dum
“ hoc facit deprehensus atque detentus fuerit, regi emen-
“ dabit. Si vero deprehensus ibi non fuerit, et inde absque
“ vade dato semel abierit, Rex ab eo nihil juste exigere
“ poterit.” Seld. ad Eadmer, p. 199.

a fourth

a fourth by water. In these all the forfeitures belong to the King and the Earl, whether those ways go through the land of the King, the Archbishop, or the Earl.

Vice (1). Once.

Vicecom' Sheriff.

Viccomes (Edward') hē p ann. de denar' q ptin' ad vicomitat'. cxxx. porc'. 7 xxxii bacens. Frumti ii mod' 7 viii sextar'. 7 r'ntd brasii. avenæ; v mod' 7 iiii sextar'. mellis xvi sextar'. vel p'melle xvi solid'. gallinas ¹²³cccc. 7 q't XX. Ova. mille 7 sexcenta. caseos cent. agnos Lii. vellera oviū, ²xl, i bled annonæ: clxii aēs.

Habet etiam q't ²libras valeñ int' Reveland. 7 qd inde hē. Qdo ppositis firma deficit, necesse, ē Eduuardo restaurare de suo.

Edward' Sheriff has yearly from the profits which belong to the sheriffwick 130 swine, and 32 bacon hogs, 2 bushels and 8 sextaries of wheat, and as much of malt, 5 bushels and 4 sextaries of oats, 16 sextaries of honey, or 16s. 480 hens, 1600 eggs, 100 cheeses, 52 lambs, 240 fleeces of wool, one crop of corn standing, 162 acres.

He has also from the Reveland, and the profits he receives from it to the value of 80 l. When the bailiffs cannot make so much of the ferm, Edward must make up the deficiency out of his own'.

¹ Edward Sarisberie. See p. 35.

Vicecomes int' suas Consuetudines 7 placita de dimidio hundred recipit inde xxxiiii lib. *The sheriff¹, from the customary payments, and the profits of pleas of the half hundred, receives 34l.* Vicecom' (reddebat) T. R. E. de hoc M. quod exhibat ad firmam. *In the time of King Edward, what rent issued out of this farm was paid to the sheriff.*

Vicecom' tamen reddit totā firmam. *Yet the sheriff pays the whole farm.*

Vicomes (crevit ibi) viii villas. *The sheriff added there 8 villans.*

Vicecomes tamen de remanenti invenit totam firmam. *And yet the sheriff was charged with the whole farm or rent out of the remainder.*

Vicecomiti servitium faciebat per totam Angliam, *Attended the sheriff when required in any part of England.*

¹ The Sheriffs of counties had the government and custody of them, and not the Earls (unless they were Palatine), otherwise than in cases where they had the sheriffwicks joined with their dignities. Seld. Tit. Hon. 2d Ed. 676.

They were usually men of high rank and great power in the realm, having one or more counties committed to them by the King at his pleasure, either in custody, or at a ferm certain. To them the King usually committed (together with the counties) his castles and manors lying within their bailwick. They provided the castles with ammunition and other necessaries, and they stocked and improved his manors; in short the sheriff was the King's farmer, or bailiff, and the collector of all his rents and revenues within his district.

Blackstone, Com. v. L. p. 339. Mad. Ex. p. 634 and 643.

Vice:

Vicecomitat' de W. cū burgo et cū regalibus maneriis reddeb lxx lib. &c. *The sheriffwick of Warwick, with the borough, and the royal manors, paid 65l. &c.*

Vicecomitatum postquam perdidit. *After that he was deprived of the sheriffwick.*

Vicecomitatum in presentia quatuor. *In the presence of 4 counties or shires¹.*

Vico (in strande vel in.) *In strand or stream.*

Viētū (ad) equorum l sol. *Towards provision for horses, 50s.*

Viētū (ad) et vestitum. *For their table and clothing.*

Viētū de Monachorum. *For the use of the refectory of the monastery².*

Viētū (quia de) sēp fuer'. *Because they were always assigned for furnishing the table.*

Vigil M. *M. the watchman.*

Vigin' (Tc. cc. ou. m. iiii.) *At that time 200 sheep, now 80.*

¹ The pleas for church lands were generally held before all or most of the counties summoned together, in which the lands lay, and the English were called thither to give testimony, whether they belonged to those churches in the time of King Edward; for no others could be competent witnesses, being all strangers to the thing in question.

Brad. Hist. p. 141.

² Benefactors often nominated the particular uses to which they chose their donations should be applied; either to the maintenance or cloathing of the monks, for lights, hospitality, building, or repairing the Church and its ornaments.

Vill', Viltus, Villi, Villan', Villani, *Villeins*.

From Villa, a country farm, whereto they were deputed to do service ¹.

Villæ

¹ They are supposed to have been tenants of a superior degree to Servi; but their employment was mostly very servile, and their persons and property at the disposal of the Lord.

Villeins were either regardant, annexed to the manor or land; or in gross, annexed to the person of the Lord, and transferrable by deed from one owner to another: these last held small portions of land by way of sustaining themselves and families, but it was at the mere will of the Lord, and by services not only base, but uncertain as to time and quantity; their tenure was called pure Villanage, and from thence our present copyhold tenures are lineally descended.

2 Black. 90, &c.

Villeins regardant in the King's demesnes, were called privileged Villeins, because although they performed villein services, yet they were certain and determinate; they could not alien or transfer their tenements by grant or feoffment, any more than pure villeins could, but were obliged to surrender them to the lord or his steward, to be again granted out and held in villenage; this is no other than the tenure in antient demesne, to which, as partaking of the baseness of villenage in the nature of its services, and the freedom of socage in their certainty, Bracton has given a name compounded out of both, and calls it *Villanum Socagium*.

Bract. l. 4. tr. 1.

c. 28. 2d Black. p. 98, 99. Somn. Gav. p. 139.

Villeins might be enfranchised by manumission, which is either express, or implied: express; as where a man granted to the villein a deed of manumission: implied; as where a man bound himself in a bond to his villein for a sum of money, granted him an annuity by deed, or gave him an estate

Villæ alodiarum. *The allodial or free tenants of a manor.*

Villanū unum in custodia. *Had the custody of one villan.*

Villani plus hnt car' quā arabilē trā. *The villans have more ploughs than arable land.*

Villi arabant cXL acras træ dñi et seminabant de pprio semine frumenti et dabant de consuetudine XL lib et LII den'. *The villains ploughed 140 acres of the demesne lands; and sown seed for it, and paid a customary rent of 11l. 4s. 4d.*

Villi (in dominio IIII) integri et VI dimidii. *In demesne there are 4 villains who hold entire villanage tenements, and six who hold moieties.*

estate in fee, for life, or years; for this was dealing with his villein on the footing of a freeman. 2d Black. p. 94.

What gave the finishing stroke to servitude, were the confusions occasioned by the two contending houses of York and Lancaster, when the whole kingdom was divided, and every Lord obliged, even for his own security, to take part with one side or the other: and when once engaged, necessitated to support his party with his whole force. Villeins were therefore emancipated in prodigious numbers, in order to becoming soldiers. Sullivan's Lect. 25. p. 258, 259.

Tenure in villenage was virtually abolished, by the 12th of Charles II. cap. 24.; and at that time there was hardly a pure villein left in the nation. For Sir Thomas Smith testifies, that in all his time (and he was secretary to Edward the VIth) he never knew any villein in gross throughout the realm; and the few villeins regardant that were then remaining, were such only as had belonged to bishops, monasteries, or other ecclesiastical corporations, in the preceding times of popery, 2d Black. p. 96.

Vitto

Villo (de) cū moritur hie rex i bovem. *When a villain dies the King is entitled to one ox.*

Vill'm i et partem silvæ tenet. *Holds one vill, or one villain, or the land of one villain, and part of a wood.*

Villm Malðe. *William Mallet.*

Villa regia. *A title given to those country villages, where Kings of England had a royal seat or palace, and held the manor in their own demesne.* Cowel.

Vinea (p annū vi sol p terra ubi sedet) sua. *Pays 6s. a year for the ground where his vineyard is¹.*

Vinea novella. *A new planted vineyard.*

Vinea nuprime plantata in Waras. *A vineyard very lately planted at Ware.*

Vineæ portantes. *Vineyards which bear.*

Vineæ ñ portantes. *Vineyards which do not yet bear².*

Violentiam (per) Heraldii. *By the over-bearing power of Harold.*

Virgas (reddebat civ. de Glowcestre c.) ferreas ductiles ad clavos navium regis. *The city of Gloucester rendered 100 iron rods drawn out, or wrought into size, for making nails for the King's ships.*

¹ This Vineyard was near Holbourn.

² As Vinea so frequently occurs in Domesday, we think the question about Vineyards in England, which has been much agitated, must now be at rest. Int. Hutch. Dorset, p. 76.

Virgata terræ. *A yard land, a quantity of land various according to the place, from 15 to 40 acres¹.*

Virgat (un) minus. *All but one yard land.*

Ṽ un t̄ræ. *One yard land.*

Virg' L. *Fifty rods.*

Visde lupo, visde leuu. *Wolf's face.*

Vir. *A Calf.*

Vivarium (unū) piscium. *A vivary for fish, a fish-pool².*

Vivus et mortuus (die qua Rex E. fuit.) *On the very day King Edward dyed; the day in which he was alive and dead.*

Voleb' (qd) reddeb. *Paid what they pleased.*

ḥcusq. *Hitberto.*

Ulnoth ten' t. e. r. *Ulnoth held it in the time of King Edward³.*

¹ By the Exeter MS. and the MS copy of the Inquisition in Cambridge, it appears that at the time of the Survey, 4 virgata were equal to 1 hide of arable land.

P. C. Webb, p. 23. 27.

A virgate, or yard-land, contained 40 acres, or 4 fardels. Blomef. Norf. v. IV. p. 700.

² This was at St. Alban's, and part of the possessions of that abbey.

There was an ample and large fish-pool of the King's between St. Alban's and Old Verulam, and belonged to his castle of Kingsberrie; in this, the King, accompanied commonly with many of his nobles, often took his repast.

Norden's Hertfordshire, p. 11.

³ He was a brother of King Harold.

Utlagh (cuilibet) nullus poterat reddere pacem
nisi p regem. *No one could restore any outlaw
to the peace but the King.*

Utlagav'. *Outlawed.*

Ultimum (ad) audivit hund istū eundū dicentē.
*Heard him at the last hundred court say the
same.*

Ultimum (7 numq reddidit geltum 7 neq)
*And never paid geldage, not even the last time
it was collected.*

Ult' aquar'. *On the other side the river.*

Una quaq domo. *Every house.*

Unc (Reginæ II.) auri. *Two ounces of gold to
the Queen.*

un' ex istis. *One of these is.*

uni' anni. *Of one year.*

unoq anno. *Every year.*

unū aque fluctū. *One flood; one flood and one
ebb, one tide.*

unū denar' de suis capitibus. *One penny a head.*

unusquq. *Each of them, every one.*

Usq (7 die q Rad. Com' forisfec' Mat' Robti
inde saisita erat teste hund. 7.) ad placitū de
Hodihā. *And the mother of Robert (i. e.)
Malet, was seised thereof, as the hundred testify
or give in their verdict, from the day which
Earl Ralph forfeited it, until the court of
Hodiham.*

usq huc. *To this time,*

usq

usq; nē. *Never.*

usq; nē (sed) non habuit. *But never had it to this time.*

u. *As.*

ut aut' se redimeret. *But that he might ransom himself.*

Uxor sui militis tenet dim' hiđ. *The wife of one of his knights holds half a hide.*

Uxore (de.) *In right of his wife.*

Uxor (1 lib ho' com'datus H. 7) ejus com'd B.
One freeman under the protection of H, and his wife under the protection of B.

W.

Wl. Wal. Waltof. Wallef. Waltheof¹: *The great Earl of Northampton, Huntingdon, and Northumberland.*

Wluui ep̃s. *Wulfinus Bishop of Dorchester, the predecessor of St. Remigius Bishop of Lincoln.*

Waia. *The River Wye.*

Wap, Wapent'. *Wapentac, the same with that which is called a hundred.*

Walensium (siquis) furat' hōem aut feminā:
If any Welshman kidnap a man or woman.

Walensib (cū 11.) *With two Welshmen.*

¹ He was son of the brave Syward Earl of Northumberland, by Elfred his wife, daughter of Earl Aldred; and married Judith the Conqueror's niece; but having at an entertainment made at Ixninge, near Newmarket, by Ralph de Guader Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, on the day of his marriage with Emme, sister to Roger Earl of Hereford, been drawn into a conspiracy against King William, he was in 1074 beheaded at Winchester; although the King on his speedy repentance and submission, had promised him a pardon; and from thence his body was sometime after removed to Croyland Abbey.

The execution of this Saxon Baron, is observed as the first example of beheading in this island.

Rap. vol. II. p. 287. Ken. Par. Antiq. p. 61.

Vid. Personalia Walteofi Comit̃is, et patris ejus Sigvardi.
Gesta et Vestigia Danorum in Anglia.

Waliscā

Waliscā c̄suetud̄ una ex his hidis habet, et aliæ
Anglicam. *One of these hides observe the
Welsh customs, the others the English.*

Walt. Weald.

Walt' (hōes de). *The tenants of the Weald.*

Waltham (Canonici S Crucis de). *Canons of
Waltham Holy Cross* ¹.

Wara huj' M. *The Ware of this manor.*

Chaunc. Hertf. 371.

Warant' (et Rog. est) inde V. *And Roger is
vouched by V on that occasion.*

Warant' (non hñ inde.) *Has no one to prove or
warrant it.*

Warant (f 7 abbas ex li non ē sibi.) *But the
Abbot is not vouched by him for that purpose;
or the abbot does not support the claim of A
therein.*

Warant' (R. non ei.) *R. does not warrant to
him, or is not vouched by him.*

Warantū ad clamat regem. *Voucheth the King
to warrant.*

¹ Earl Harold, A. D. 1062, founded here a monastery or college, for a Dean, and 7 secular black canons, and endowed it with 17 manors; and it continued a College according to the foundation till 1177, when Henry II. settled 16 regular canons here, of the order of St. Augustin, instead of the secular ones, and constituted Walter de Gaunt, canon of Osney, the first abbot; and Ralph, canon of Cirencester, the first prior.

The body of Harold, after the battle of Hastings, was buried in this abbey, of his own foundation.

Warnode.

Warnode. *Ward, wardenship, district.*

Warnode 1111 deñ de LX acris sit quæ jacet ad S. dicunt ptinere in Bitham. *The wardenship of 4 dens of 60 acres of wood, which lies at S. the inquest say belongs to Bitham.*

Warpenn, Wardpenny. *Money contributed to watch and ward.*

Warpennam reddebant Vicecom' Regis aut custodiam faciebant. *Rendered Wardpenny to the King's Sheriff, or kept watch and ward.*

Warrenna Lepor'. *A Warren for Hares.*

Wast'. *Waste, ground uncultivated, also that part of a wood which is without trees. See Vasta.*

Wastum fuit et wastum invenit. *It was uncultivated, and he found it so.*

Weſc. *William the Bishop.*

Willa. *Vill, city.*

Wills (quas) Comes ei dederat. *Which Earl William had given to him.*

Winburne tenuit Brietric, T. R. E. *Brietric held Winburne in the Time of King Edward.*

Windesores (hoc M. deð Rex W. scō petro p excābio de.) *The King gave this manor (i. e. Battersey) in exchange for Windsor. Dom. 32.1.^o.*

With (de) Insula. *Isle of Wight.*

* Brietric was a rich Saxon, and his large possessions were seized by the Conqueror. *Hutchins, Dorſ. v. I. p. 484.*

Wluward

Wluuard (H. M. tenuit) Cild Teign' regis E.
*Wulward Cilt, a Thane of king Edward held
 this manor.*

Wluuin' (terram) Chit sed eum fuisse hōem
 Haroldi Comitis. *That it was the land of
 Cilt Wulwin, but that he was the man or thane
 of Earl Harold.*

Wluuio e'po ¹. *To Bishop Wulfin.*

X.

Xpi æccla. *The Church of Christ.*

Xpicerce. *Christ Church.*

Xpianitatē (preter quod ptinet ad.) *Except what
 belongs to the spirituality.*

¹ Wulfinus was Bishop of Dorchester; his successor Remigius removed the See to Lincoln.

[see]
 William (H. M. canon) Child Teign, regis E.
 William, a Prince of King Edward held
 this power.
 William (canon) Child led even further down
 Harold's Commis. That it was the land of
 Old William, but that he was the man or throne
 of Earl Harold.
 William's son, To Bishop of Exeter.

Xpi recta. The Canon Christ.
 Xpi recta. Christ Canon.
 Xpi recta (pater quod pater ad) Except what
 belongs to the spiritual.



William was Bishop of Exeter, his successor Re-
 mige removed the See to Lincoln.
 William was Bishop of Exeter, his successor Re-
 mige removed the See to Lincoln.

T A B L E

OF ALL THE

**TENANTS in Capite or Serjeanty
in DOMESDAY.**

Placed in Alphabetical Order, with References to
every part of that Survey, where the same
Tenant held Lands in different Counties.

A.

Abbatia Abedesberienfis, or Abbotfbury. Domesday,
v. I. p. 78.

Abbatia Abindonienfis¹. v. I. p. 58. b. 156. b. 166.
239.

Abbatia Adelingienfis, or Athelney, v. I. p. 78. b. 91.

Abbatia Sancti Adoeni. Dom. v. II. p. 22.

Abbatia Sancti Albani². Dom. v. I. p. 59. 135. b.
145. b.

¹ Athelemus was abbot about the time of the Survey, and
died 1084. Willis Mit. Ab. v. I. p. 5.

² Paul, or Paulinus, Abbot, and died anno 1093.

In honour of St. Alban, this church or monastery had the
precedence of other abbeys given it about the year 1154, by
Pope Adrian the IVth (Nicholas Breakspear), an Englishman,
born near this place. Willis, Mit. Ab. v. I. p. 13.

Abbatissa de Ambresberie, v. I. p. 60. 68.

Abbatia Sancti Augustini ¹, v. I. p. 12.

Abbatia de Bello, or Battle ², v. I. p. 11. b. 34. 59. b.
104. 157. v. II. p. 20 b.

Abbatissa de Berchinges, v. I. p. 34. 128 b. 146. 211.
v. II. p. 17 b.

Abbas de Bernai, v. II. p. 389.

Abbatia de Berton (or Burton Staffordshire ³) v. I. p.
239. 247 b. 273.

Abbatia de Burgh ⁴, v. I. p. 205. 210 b. 221. 231. 284.
345 b.

Abbatissa Sancti Stephani de Cadomo ⁵, v. I. p. 78 b.
91. 104. v. II. p. 22. 221 b.

Abbatissa Sanctæ Trinitatis de Cadomo, v. I. p. 79. 104.
166 b. v. II. p. 21 b.

Abbatia de Cernel or Cerne ⁶. 77 b.

Abbatia de Certefis, alias Certesyg, or Chertsey, 32 b.
43 b. 59.

Abbatissa de Cetrize or Chatteris, 136. 193. Suff. 389.

Abbatia de Cormelies, 166. 175. 182.

de Coventre, 166. 222 b. 231. 238 b. ⁷.

Creneburnensis, or Cranborn, 67 b. 77 b.
104.

¹ Scotland, a Norman, who died anno 1087.

² Gausbertus, who died about 1089.

³ Leuricus, abbot, and died 1085.

⁴ Thorold, abbot, who died 1098.

⁵ Gilbert, who buried the Conqueror in the church of
this abbey, and died 1101. Neust. Pia, p. 651.

⁶ The archbishop at this time was Withelm.

Hutch. Dorf. v. II. p. 290.

⁷ Leofwine, Abbot at the Survey.

Abbas de Croyland ¹, 192 b. 222 b. 231. 346 b.
 de Cruce Sti Leutfredi, 34.
 Sti Petri super Divam, 59 b.
 Sti Edmundi ², 192. 210 b. 222. Eff. 19 b. Norf.
 209. Suff. 356 b.
 Abbazia de St^o Edwardo, 17 b. 91.
 de Egleſham, or Einſham, 166.
 Abbas de Ely ³, 135. 190 b. 204. Eff. 18 b. Norf. 212 b.
 Suff. 381 b.
 Abbazia de Eweſham ⁴, 165 b. 175 b. 222 b. 239.
 Abbazia Fiſcannenſis, 17.
 de Gand, 12.
 Gemeticenſis, 43 b.
 de Glaſtingberie ⁵, 43 b. 59 b. 66 b. 77 b. 90
 104. 165.
 de Gloweceſtre ⁶, 43. 165 b. 174. 182.
 de Greiſtan, 43 b. 222 b.
 de Hortune, 78 b. 104 b.
 de Hulmo, Norf. ⁷ 216.
 de Lire, 52 b. 166. 182.
 Malmesburienſis ⁸, 66 b. 165 b. 239.
 Middletunenſis, 43 b. 78.

¹ Ingulfus installed Abbot in 1076, and died 1109.

² Baldwin, at this time Abbot, and died 1097.

³ Simeon brother of Walkelin, Biſhop of Wincheſter. He died in the 100th year of his age, on St. Edmund's Day, 1093.

⁴ Walter Abbot died in 1086.

⁵ Turſtinus, abbot, and died about 1096.

⁶ Scro, Chaplain to the Conqueror, and died in 1104.

⁷ Thurſtanus, abbot at the ſurvey, and died 1089.

⁸ Godfrey Gemeticenſis was abbot about this time.

Abbas de Perfore ¹, 166. 175.

de Pratellis, 157.

de Ramefey ², 136. 204. 210 b. 222. 346 b.

Norf. 215. Suff. 387.

de Romefyg, alias Romefienfis, or Rumsfy,
43 b. 68.

Stæ Trinitatis Rothomagi, 128 b.

Abbatiffa Skeffesberienfis ³, or Shaftesbury, 17 b. 67 b.
78 b. 91.

Abbas de Taveftock ⁴, 78 b. 104 b. 121.

de Torn, 192 b. 205. 211. 222.

Abbatiffa de Monafterio Villarum, 79.

Abbas de St^o Wallerico. Eff. 20 b.

Sancti Wandregesili, 34, 78 b. 193.

Abbatiffa de Warwelte, 44.

de Wilton, 52 b. 67 b. 79.

Abbas de Wilton ⁵, 17 b. 42. 42 b. 43 59 b. 67, 77 b.

Abbatiffa de Winceftre, 32. 43 b. 59 b. 67.

Abbas de Winchelmumbe, or Winchcombe, 157. 165 b.
239.

See Letter E. *Epifcopus. Ecclefia.*

¹ Edmund, a perfon of fingular probity, was abbot about this time, who died in 1085.

² Aielfinus was at this time abbot.

³ Alfrida was abbefs about the time of the furvey.

This monaftery being the beft endowed of any Nunnery in England, occafioned, as Fuller tells us in his Church Hiftory, l. 6. p. 296. the following proverb, viz. That if the abbot of Glaftonbury might marry the abbefs of Shaftesbury, their heir would have more land than the King of England.

Will. Mit. Ab. v. II. p. 69.

⁴ Gaufridus was abbot about this time, and died 1088.

⁵ Radulphus abbot of Newminfter, at Wincheftre, died in 1087; this was afterwards called the Abbey of Hyde.

Uif,

- Urfo de Abetot ¹, 169 b. 177 b. 187 b. 243 b.
 Walterus de Aincourth, 226. 276 b. 288 b. 326. 361.
 Robertus de Albamarle, 113.
 Nigellus de Albinio, 151 b. 213. 236. 244.
 David de Argentoun, 202.
 Roger Arundel ², 82 b. 94 b.
 Ruald Adobed, 114 b.
 Norman de Adreci, 361 b.
 Willielmus Alifius, 48 b.
 Goisfridus Alscelinus, 227. 235 b. 276 b. 289. 326. 369 b.
 Gilo frater Ansculfi, 61. 152 b. 159 b. 227.
 Willielmus de Archis, Suff. 431 b.
 Osbernus de Arcis, 239. 364.
 Hugo Alabarbe, 49 b.
 Theodoricus Aurifaber, 63.
 Rabellus Artifex. Norf. 269 b.
 Bernardus Accipitrarius, 63.
 Eldricus Accipitar'. Norf. 272.
 Ainulfus, 116.
 Albertus, 63.
 Aldit. Norf. 271.
 Alfi, alias Elfi, 153.
 Aldred, or Eldred, 29 b.
 Ansgotus, 366.
 Adeliz ³. Uxor Hugonis de Grentemaifnil, 142 b.
 217 b. 236 b. 244 b.
 Azelina, uxor Ra. Talbois, 153. 202 b. 218.

¹ "Hateft thou Urfe,

"Have thou God's Curfe.

Two riming Verfes of Aldred, Archbifhop of York, who crowned the Conqueror.

² He was ancestor to the Lords Arundel of Wardour.

³ This noble Lady died about 1091, and was buried in the monastery of her husband at St. Evrau. Neuft. Pia, 119.

- Radulphus Baignard. Eff. 68 b.
 Rainaldus de Balgiöle², 250 b.
 Robertus Bastard, 113 b.
 Goisfridus de Beck, 140.
 Willielmus Belet, 48 b. 84 b.
 Hugo de Bello Campo, 138 b. 150 b.
 Radulfus de Bello Fago, 225. Suff. 354.
 Rogerus de Bellmont, 80 a. 168 a. See page 162.
 Goisbertus de Belvaco, 140 b.
 Rogerus de Berchelai, 168 b.
 Radulphus de Berchelai, 168 b.
 Serlo de Bereci, 82 b.
 Nigellus de Bereville, 151 b.
 Hugo de Berners, 199. See p. 163.
 Urso de Berseres, 152.
 Willielmus de Bertram, 47.
 Drogo de Beureria, 228. 236. 323 b. 360. Norf. 447.
 Suff. 432.
 Rogerius Bigotus. Eff. 87 b. Norf. 173. Suff. 330 b.
 Robertus Blundus, 130 b. Suff. 438.
 Willielmus Blundus, 366.
 Humfridus de Bohun. Norf. 262 b.
 Hugo de Bolebeck, 150 b. 157 b. 205 b.
 Hugo de Boscherberti, 83.
 Willielmus de Braiose, 28. 35. 47. 72. 82.

² He was probably nearly allied to Guy de Balliol, who was enfeoffed by William Rufus, of the Barony of Birell in Northumberland, and from whom descended John de Baliol King of Scotland in 1292. Peerage Eng. v. II. part II. p. 119.

Gislebertus de Breteville, 48. 61. 72. 82.

Rainerus Brimon, 364.

Robertus de Bruis, 332.

Robertus de Buci, 235.

Willielmus Buenvalet, 235. 243.

Humfridus de Buville, 187.

Erneis de Burun, 328 b. 352.

Radalphus de Burun, 277 b. 290.

Rogerus de Busli, 113. 234 b. 278. 284 b. 319. 352.

Alluredus Brito, 115 b.

Gozelinus Brito, 152. 170. 217.

Maigno vel maimo Brito, 142. 228.

Ogerius Brito, 228. 236. 364 b.

Rainaldus Brito, Suff. 445.

Tihellus Brito, 81 b. Norf. 261 b.

Waldinus Brito. 365.

Harveius Bituricensis. Suff. 440 b.

Burgenfes de Bedford, 218.

Baldwinus, 170. 370.

Baldwinus de Execestre, 81.

Heppo Balistarius, 369.

Odardus Balistarius, 36 b.

Nicholas Balistarius, 244.

Rainaldus Balistarius. Eff. 97 b.

Walterus Balistarius, 169.

Bernerius Arbalistarius. Norf. 267 b.

Gislebertus Arbalistarius. Norf. 268 b. Suff. 444.

Odo Arbalistarius, 329 b. 365 b.

Radulfus Arbalistarius. Norf. 269. Suff. 445.

Robertus Arbalistarius. Norf. 269.

Bedelli Regis, 218 b.

See Ministri. M. Præfecti. P. Servientes. S. Taini. T.

C.

Canonici Sti Achebranni, 121.
Baiocenses, 196.
de Bedford, 212.
Sti Berione, 121.
Sti Carentock, 121.
Constantienfes, 79.
Sti Constantini, 21.
Eboracenses, 302.
Lifiacenses, 68 b.
Sti Martini, London. Eff. 20 b.
Sti Martini de Dovre, 1 b. 2.
Sti Neoti, 121.
de Oxenford et alii Cleri, 146. 157.
Sti Pauli, Lond. 34. 127. 136. 211. Eff. 12.
Sti Pierani, 121.
Sti Probi, 121.
de Stadford & Handon, 247 b.
Sti Stefani, 120 b.
de Twinham¹, 44.
de Waltham, 136 b. Eff. 15.

Capellanus Albericus.

Albertus, 14 b.

Anfgerus, 222 b.

Giraldus, 117.

¹ There was an abbey called Twinham, or Christ-church; and Edmund, a person of singular probity, and much respected, was abbot at the time of the survey, and died in 1085.

Willis, v. II. p. 260.

Clericus

Clericus Albertus, 36 b. 294 b.

Clericus Sanson, 247 b.

Clerici Tenentes de Rege in Somersset. 91.

Clerici de Wrehanton, 176. 247 b.

See Monachi, M. Presbyter, P. Diaconus D.

Comes Alanus, 44. 79. 136 b. 224. 282 b. 309. 381.

347. Eff. 35. Norf. 144. Suff. 292.

Albericus, 69. 157 b. 224. 231 b. 239 b.

Ebroicensis, 60. 157.

Eustachius, 14. 91 b. 137. 157 b. 196. 205 b.

211. Eff. 26. Norf. 151. Suff. 303.

Hugo, 44. 60. 68 b. 80. 91 b. 104 b. 146 b.

157. 166. b. 205 b. 224 b. 237. 239. 262 b. 273 b.

282 b. 305. 349, Norf. 152. Suff. 298 b.

de Mellent, 224. 231 b. 239 b.

Moritonienfis, 20 b. 34. 44. 60. 68. 79. 91 b.

104 b. 121. 129. 136 b. 146. 157. 166 b. 223. 282 b.

305. Norf. 143 b. Suff. 291.

de Ow, 18. 205 b. Eff. 63.

Rogerus, 23. 34. 44. 51. 68 b. 129. 137 b.

166 b. 176. 239. 248. 253.

Willielmus, 161.

Comitissa de Albemarla. Eff. 91 b. Suff. 430 b.

Alveva, 231 b.

Bononienfis vel Bolonienfis, 34. 85. 91 b.

Godeva, 231 b. 239 b.

Juditha, 130 b. 160. 200. 217. 228. 293 b.

366 b. Eff. 92. 130 b.

Christina, 160. 244.

Willielmus de Cahanges, 201 b. 225 b.

Willielmus de Calgi, 61.

Hubertus de Canesio. Suff. 436

Rainaldus

- Rainaldus Canus vel Canud, 73.**
Goisfridus de Cambray, 255 b. 356.
Wilielmus Chieure, 110.
Gunfridus de Cioches, 152 b. 216. 227 b. 235 b. 366 b.
Sigar de Cioches, 142. 170. 216. 228.
Walterus de Clavile, 82 b. 112. See page 175.
Albericus de Coci, 329 b.
Ainsfridus de Cormelies, 169. 186.
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* From this Walter descended the noble family furnamed
 de Hastings. Morant's Essex, vol. I. p. 466.

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¹ The Bishop at this time was Giso.

² Alfeius, or Elfi, was about this time Abbat, who died 1087.

³ Anselm Abbat, who was afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and died in 1109.

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 Frodo, frater Abbatis, Eff. 92 Suff. 354 b.
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 Ricardus de Ingania, 151 b. 160 b.
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 Willielmus Levet vel Loyeth, 61. 216. 226. 235 b.
 Radulfus de Limescio, 97. 138. 225 b. 243. 289 b. Eff.
 90. 245. Suff. 428.

¹ Roger de Ivery came over into England together with Robert d'Oily; he was the son of Waleran de Ivery, cup-bearer to Duke William in Normandy; this Roger enjoyed the same Honor of Cupbearer to the Conqueror in England, and married Adeline eldest daughter of Hugh de Grante-maisnil. Norm. Script. p. 10. 48. See Robert d'Oily.

Aluredus

Aluredus de Lincolnia, 215 b. 293 b. 358. See p. 226

Albertus Lothariensis, 186. 216 b.

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Goisfridus vel Galfridus de Magna villa, 36, 62, 129 b.

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Gunfridus vel Humfridus Maulduit, 73.

Willielmus de Maldwith, alias Malduit, 47.

Robertus Malet, 36 b. 291 b. 293 b. 320 b. 368. Eff.

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Durandus Malet, 236. 291 b. 365.

Turstinus Mantell, 151 b.

Aluredus de Merleberg, 36 b. 47 b. 70. 97. 186.

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Hugo de Montfort, 13. Eff. 52 b. 237. Suff. 405 b.

Hubertus de Monte Canisio, 436.

Hugh de Montgomerie, 248 b.

Macy de Moritania, 63. 73. 82 b. 170. Eff. 91 b.

Ralph de Mortemer, 45. 51. 62. 72. 96 b. 159. 176 b.

183 b. 235. 243. 260. 325. 363.

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Hascoit Musard, 61. 152 b. 159 b. 169 b. 277 b.

Giraldus Marecallus, Suff. 438 b.

Goisfridus 49. }
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 Rogerus, Eff. 94. }
 Nigellus Medicus, 49.
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Nigellus Medicus, 73. 183. 260 b,
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O.

Rogerus de Odburvilla, Eff. 52. Suff. 403 b.
 Willielmus de Ottburvilla, 139.
 Robertus de Olgi¹, 62. 149. 158. 168 b. 215. 225. 242,
 Wido

¹ King William gave Aldith, only daughter of Wigod de Walengeford, in marriage to Robert d'Oily, who after her father's death, which happened nigh the same time, in right of her became posselt of his great estate.

In the expedition against England, this Robert d'Oily brought over with him Roger de Ivery, a fellow adventurer, and

Wido de Olgi, 160.

Goisfridus Ortale, vel Orlateile, 36. 168. b.

Willielmus de Ow, 47. 51. 61. 71. 80 b. 111 b. 96 b.

138 b. 166 b. 211 b.

Otto Aurifaber, Eff. 97 b.

Odo, 57 b. 73 b.

Ogerius, 293 b.

P.

Radulphus Paganel, or Pinel, 96 b. 113 b. 168. 225 b.

325 b. 362 b. Eff. 97. Suff. 437.

Bernardus Pancevolt, 47 b. 72.

Willielmus de Perci, 45. 321 b. 322. 353 b.

Willielmus Pevrell, alias Peverell, & Piperell, 61, 148.

157 b. 212 b. Eff. 90.

Rogerus Pictaviensis, 273 b. 290. 332. Eff. 89. Norf.

243. Suff. 346.

Ranulfus Piperellus. Eff. 71 b. Norf. 254. Suff. 416.

Willielmus de Poilgi 111.

Theodoricus Pointel, Eff. 96.

Radulfus Pomerei, 113 b.

Ranulfus de Pomerei, 96 b.

Herbrandus de Ponte Adomari, 49.

Hubertus de Port, 46 b.

Hugo de Port de Rege, 44 b. 51. 62. 83. 199.

and sworn brother, for they had mutually engaged by oath to be sharers of the same fortune, and according to this compact, when the said Robert d'Oily had two Honours given to him, beside the estate which came by his wife, he freely gave one of those honours to the said Roger de Ivery.

Kenn. Paroch. Antiq. 56.

Hugo de Port de Episcopo Baiocensi, 46.
 Hugo Pincerna, 216.
 Erchinger, Pistor, 202 b.
 Osbernus Piscator, 216 b.
 Ricardus Pungiant, 216.
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 Colebernus, Norf. 263 b.
 Erminius, 211.
 Giraldus, 68.
 Gislebertus, Eff. 98.
 Godrichus, 53 b.
 Godwinus, 231. } Presbyter.
 Inichellus, Norf. 263 b.
 Suff. 438.
 Lewinus, 222 b.
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 Reinbaldus¹, 63. 71. 79.
 146. 160. 166 b.
 Præfecti, Bedelli, et Elemosinarii Regis, 218 b.

R.

Roger de Rames, 30 b. Eff. 82 b. Norf. 263. Suff.
 421.
 Wido de Reinbodcouth, 159 b. 199 b. 226 b. 235.
 363 b.
 Goscelinus de Rivere, 73.
 Radulphus, 231 b.

¹ In the body of the Church of Cirencester, in a sepulchre
 crosse of white marble, is this Inscription :

Hic jacet Rembaldus Presbyter quondam hujus Ecclesie
 Decanus et tempore Edvardi Regis Angliæ Cancellarius.

Willis, Mit. Ab. v. I. p. 60

Rainaldus,

- Rainaldus, 71.
 Raynerius, 187 b.
 Reinbaldus, 63. 71. 79. 146. 160. 166 b.
 See Reinbaldus under P.
 Restoldus, 366.
 Richardus, 229.
 Rothais Uxor Ricardi, 142 b. 207.

S.

- Osbernus de Salceid, 116 b.
 Hugo de Sancto Quintino, Eff. 83.
 Ranulfus de Sancto Walerico, 364 b.
 Walterus de Sancto Walerico, 130. Suff. 432 b.
 Edwardus de Sarisberie, 36. 46 b. 51. 69. 80 b. 130 b.
 139 a. 150 b. 160.
 Hardvinus de Scalers, vel Escalers, 141 b. 197 b.
 Willielmus de Scoies, alias Scohies, 82. 185 b. Eff. 88 b.
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 Willielmus Speck, 214 b.
 Robertus de Stadford, 62. 158. 176 b. 225. 242 b.
 248 b. 268 b. Suff. 445.
 Nigellus de Statford, 278.
 Hugolinus Stirman, 63.
 Ricardus Sturmie, 48. 73.
 Saisselinus, Eff. 92 b. Suff. 436 b.
 Siboldus, 228.
 Stanardus, Eff. 98 b. Suff. 445 b.
 Starcolfus, Norf. 271 b.
 Stefanus, 187 b. 243 b.
 Cortebrand, 370 b.
 Swain, 228.

Swain of Essex, 205 b. Eff. 42. Suff. 401.

Servientes Regis, 73. 74 b. 84 b. 117 b. 160 b. 236 b.

See Ministri M. Taini T.

T.

Ivo Taillgebofc, alias Tailbois, 350. Norf. 244 b.

Willielmus Taillgebofc, 370.

Azelina Uxor Rad. Tailebofc, 153. 202 b. 218.

Radi Tailebofc Filia, 142 b.

Oswaldus Theodericus, 36 b.

Robertus de Todenio, 138. 149. 168. 196 b. 215. 225.
233 b. 314. 352 b. Eff. 9 b. Suff. 429.

Berengarius de Toden, 159. 291 b. 314. 353 b.

Judahel de Todenais, 108 b. 125

Ricardus de Tunbridge, 14. 34 b. 72 a. Eff. 38 b.

See (F.) Richard Fil. Gisleberti Comitis.

Turchillus, 160 b. Eff. 98 b.

Gislebertus Tyfon, 291. 316 b. 354.

Tonnus, Norf. 264 b.

Tovi, Norf. 264 b.

Taini Regis, 36 b. 49 b. 63. 73 b. 84. 118. 170 b. 229.
244 b. 278. 292 b. 330 b.

See Ministri M. Servientes S.

V.

Petrus Valonienfis, 140 b. 201 b. 368 b. Eff. 78.

Norf. 256. Suff. 420 b.

Robertus de Veci vel Vefci, 225. 234. 242 b. 363.

Albericus de Ver. 199 b. Eff. 76. Suff. 438.

Bertram de Verdono, 151 b.

Robertus

Robertus de Verli, Norf 262. Suff. 437.

Walterus Vernon, 151.

Humfridus Vis de Lew, 63.

Ainulfus, 63. 73. 82 b.

Baldwinus, 75, 81. 105 b.

Durandus, 168 b.

Edwardus 139 a.

See Edward de Sarisberie. } Vicecomes.

Eustace.

Haimo, 14.

Normannus, Suff. 438.

Swain, 160.

Croc, 49

R. 244 b.

Waleranus, 48. 72. 82

Ulchetellus, Norf. 270 b.

Ulmarus vel Wlmarus. Suff. 445 b.

Azelina Uxor Rad. Tailbosch, 153. 202 b. 218.

Rothais Uxor Ricardi, 142 b. 207.

Ulveva Uxor Phin. Eff. 98.

Uxor Boffelini de Dive, 202 b.

Uxor Geri¹, 170.

Uxor Hervei de Helion, 117.

Uxor Hugonis, fil. Grip. 83 b.

Uxor Radulfi Capellani, 187 b.

Uxor Rogerii de Iveri², 160.

} Venator.

¹ Geroius duxit Gislam filiam Turstini de Monte forti.

Gemeten. 272. Hist. Abb. of Bec. p. 78.

² This was Adelina, eldest daughter of Hugh de Grentemaisnil, and she died about the year 1111.

Norm. Scrip. p. 1048.

Valvafores

Valvasores Regis³, Suff. 446.

Wit-

³ Those who had estates granted to them by the Barons or *Capitanei*, and not from the King, were called *Valvasores* (a degree above Knights) and were unto their lords, the *Capitanei* or *Barones Regis*, as they the *Capitanei* were unto the King: and did in like manner subdivide their lands among their *Socmen* and military followers, who in old time were called *Valvasini*, whom Spelman takes to be the same at this day that are the lords of every manor, if not those themselves that we call *Knights*, as owners of a *Knights' fee*; but *Valvasores* and *Valvasini* grew to be confounded, and both of them at last to be out of use, and no other military tenures to be known amongst us, than *tenere per Baroniam*, and *tenere per feodum militare*.
Spelm. Rem. p. 18.

In the laws of William the Conqueror, the relief of a Vavasor follows that of a Baron. Leg. Gul. l. 24.

Bracton, who wrote between the 46th and 52d of Henry III. ranks Vavasors between Barons and Knights, and calls them *Magnates, et viri magnæ dignitatis*; but Fleta whose book was written after the 13th Edward I. places them next to *Milites*. Brac. lib. I. c. 8. S. 2. 4. Fleta, lib. I. c. 5. S. 4.

The lands which a Vavasor held were called *Vavasoria*, a Vavasorie; as appears inter Placita H. Term, 10 John, where the Vavasory of the Earl of Salisbury, of the Earl of Mubun, &c. are taken notice of; and the use of it continued at least until the age of Henry IV.

Vid. Lamb. Laws of the Conqueror, Law 24. p. 164. Placita. Hill. 10 John ex MSS. Hosp. Lincoln. Spelm. Remains, p. 58. Seld. Tit. Hon. 2d ed. p. 625. Dufresne Gloss. Mad. Baron, p. 135.

Under this title of Terra Vavasorum, Dom. vol. II. p. 446. it is said, "1 lib. homo de xx acr. in foca Regis, 111 lib'i ho'es

" xxx

Willielmus de Warrena, 26. 47. 148. 157 b. 196. 205 b.

211 b. 321. 351 b. Eff. 36. Norf. 157. Suff. 398.

Turchillus de Warwice, 240 b.

Willielmus de Watevilla, Suff. 435.

Winemarus vel Vinemarus, 152, 226 b.

Odo de Winchester, 29 b. 49 b.

Goisfridus de Wirce, 227 b. 235 b. 243 b. 291. 326.
369.

Aluredus Nepos Wigoti, 160.

Johannes Nepos Walerani, Eff. 94 b. Norf. 265 b.

Walterius, 112 b.

Willielmus, 216. 229.

Effex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, are in the last volume
of Domesday.

It may be matter of surprize to the Reader, to find from this Table, that great men had often *very small parcels* of land of little value, at a great distance from their other lands. Perhaps they wanted information of their real worth, when they petitioned for, or accepted of them; or they might think some little things convenient or improveable; or afterwards they might serve to gratify some of their little retainers with what was not worth their own keeping. It appears from some writers and old deeds, that this was sometimes for the sake of fishing amid some royalty on river sides; and Mr. Hutchins observes, that on the river Frome in Dorset, that was often the case.

Salm. Hertf. p. 329. Chaun. Hert. Hutchins,
Diff. on Dom. p. 4.

"xxx ac', 1111 lb'i ho'es viii ac', &c." therefore Selden observes, that Vavafor here occurs as a synonymie with *liberi homines regis*. Seld. Tit. Hon. p. 625.

See this Publication, p. 354.

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247	21	lampridut	lampridul
296	15	respeuctm	respectum
299	2	ceding	preceding
304	14	here	how
307	9	Fathe	Father
314	26	an	any
328	25	past rage	pasturage.



